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CORNER ANN & GARDEN STREETS,

UPPER TOWN,

QUEBEC.

This modern built Hotel is now open as an auxiliary to the St. LOUIS HOTEL.

TERMS MODERATE.

WILLIS RUSSELL,

Proprietor.

Delmonico Hotel,

T. LEVALLEE,

Corner of St. Peter and St. Paul streets,
LOWER TOWN,
QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS

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From 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

FIRST CHOICE
LIQUORS & CIGARS.

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Chemist & Druggist,

IMPORTER OF

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Attractions to Tourists !!

Gulf House, GASPE BASIN.

The beautiful Scenery and pleasant and invigorating atmosphere is unsurpassed in summer months. Salmon and Trout fishing, best sailing, Sea bathing,—the trip has the charm of novelty and at the same time one of the most inviting. Try it. Reached either way—via Steamers from Quebec—or by railroad from Bangor, Mne., to St. John and Shediac, N. B. Salmon fresh daily during season and charges strictly moderate.

The Quebec and Gulf Ports S.S. Company.



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STEAM communication between Montreal, Quebec, Father Point, Gaspé, Percé, Pasbebiac, Dalhousie, Chatham, Newcastle, Point du Chene, Charlottetown and Picton, and by Railway and Steamboat connections with St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Portland and Boston.

The NEW YORK and BERMUDA LINE, between New York and Hamilton, Bermuda, every Thursday.

After the opening of navigation, the s.s. "Secret," or "Miramichi," is intended to leave Quebec every TUESDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for Picton, and Picton every TUESDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M., for Quebec, calling each way at Father Point, Gaspé, Percé, Pasbebiac, Dalhousie, Chatham, Newcastle and Point du Chene.

The "Bermuda," "Hadji," "Alhambra," and "Flamborough" are intended to run regularly between Montreal, Quebec and Picton, touching at Chatham, Newcastle, Point du Chene and Charlottetown.

The New York and Bermuda Steamers "Canima," or "City of Houston," will leave New York for Hamilton, Bermuda, and Hamilton, Bermuda, for New York every Thursday till further notice. Have splendid cabin accommodation.

The "Secret," and "Miramichi" have excellent accommodation for passengers.

Shippers by Quebec Steamers must pay the Quebec Harbour Commissioners wharfage dues on goods before shipment, and consignees must produce a certificate for harbour dues before goods can be delivered.

Shippers are requested to put their goods in proper order for shipment, and to mark all case goods with the consignee's address in full.

Through tickets to St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Portland and Boston.

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W. MOORE, Manager.

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East India Wharf, Quebec.

STEVENSON & LEVE.

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H. PAQUET,

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Notre-Dame et Cote de la Montagne,
PIED DE LA COTE,
MANUFACTURE DE HARDES FAITES
DANS TOUS LES
GOUTS,
VARIETE CONSIDERABLE.
PRIX MODÉRÉS.

En Gros et en Détail.

Une visite des Etrangers est sollicitée.

G. ROCLETTE,

DEALER IN

French, English & Canadian Leather,

HARNESS, BOOTS & SHOES OF ALL KINDS,

No. 156, St. Valier Street,

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WHOLESALE & RETAIL.



St. Louis Hotel,

ST. LOUIS STREET,
QUEBEC.

This HOTEL, which is unrivalled for SIZE, STYLE and LOCALITY, in Quebec, is open through the year for Pleasure and Business Travel.

It is eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the most delightful and fashionable promenades,—the Governor's Garden, the Citadel, the Esplanade, the Place d'Armes, and Durham Terrace—which furnish the splendid Views and Magnificent Scenery for which Quebec is so justly celebrated, and which is unsurpassed in any part of the world.

The Proprietor, in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage he has hitherto enjoyed, informs the public that this Hotel has been ENLARGED AND REFITTED, and can now accommodate 500 Visitors; and assures them that nothing will be wanting on his part that will conduce to the comfort and enjoyment of his guests.

WILLIS RUSSELL,
Proprietor.

DUQUET & Cie.,



Horlogers & Bijoutiers,

1, rue la Fabrique.


HAUTE-VILLE, QUÉBEC.

Ont constamment en mains un des
meilleurs assortiments de

Montres en Or et en Argent,

Bijouteries et Orfèvreries.

De toute sorte.

 *Toutes espèces de Bijoux faites sur commande.*

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No. 1, Arago Street, St. Roch,

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OF THE
CHIEN
D'OR.



OF THE
CHIEN
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In front of the Post-Office.

○ MEALS AT ALL HOURS. ○

OYSTERS IN SOUP OR FRIED.

LIQUORS & CIGARS

Of the best Brands and Qualities

NOTICE.—TRAVELLERS coming to Quebec to return the same evening, will find it of great advantage in leaving their baggage at this Hotel, for which no extra charge will be made.

Meals given at all hours and at moderate prices.

N. LAFORCE,

PROPRIETOR.

Caterer to the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly.

TRUDEAU'S
Mountain Hill House,
No. 5, Mountain Hill,
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First choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Prices moderate.

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TEA DEALER, GROCER,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT,

IMPORTER OF

Chinese & Japanese Curiosities,

AND

FOREIGN WAREHOUSEMAN,
11 & 13, ST. JOHN STREET,
QUEBEC.

G. BRESSE,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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DORCHESTER STREET,
ST. ROCH OF QUEBEC.

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OF

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

All the leading novelties in Shirts, Collars, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, Underwear, &c. McIntosh Coats, Umbrellas, &c. Alexandres and Dents celebrated Kid Gloves,

Imported direct from the London Market.

J. DEEGAN,

No. 2, Fabrique Street.

THOMAS DEMERS,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER

OF

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

17, PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL,

Branch Store : 3, St. John street,

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PHILEMON BRUNET,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,
CORNER OF CHURCH & ST. JOSEPH STREETS,
ST. ROCH, QUEBEC.

G. ROCHETTE,
TANNEUR & CORROYEUR,
ET FABRIQUANT DE CUIR PATENTÉ.
No. 113, rue St. Valier,
QUEBEC.

THOMAS POTVIN,
HOTEL ET MAISON DE PENSION,
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Débarcadère de la Compagnie Richelieu.
Bonne table, Cigares et Liqueurs de premier choix.
Prix modérés.

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No. 12, Buade St. and 33, St. Peter St., Lower-Town,
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PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR AMERICAN CURRENCY.

GOLD and **SILVER** constantly on hand,
CHEQUES on Banks Cashéd at par.

Strangers will do well to call at his office before
changing elsewhere.

FRS. GINGRAS,

HATTER & FURRIER,

No. 69½, St. Joseph Street,

(OPPOSITE THE CONVENT,)

ST. ROCH OF QUEBEC.

Large Assortment of the most fashionable Goods.

TADOUSAC HOTEL,

RIVER SAGUENAY,

SEA BATHING,

**Salmon and Trout Fishing
secured for Guests.**

This HOTEL is open for tourists during the summer.

Special attention will be paid to securing good salmon and trout fishing for guests, also boats and pleasure carriages furnished.

Terms per day.....	\$2 50
“ “ week.....	2 00
“ “ “ month.....	50 00

Children and Servants, half price.

WILLIS RUSSELL,

Proprietor,
St. Louis Hotel, Quebec.

Richelieu Hotel,

ST. VINCENT STREET, CORNER NOTRE-DAME

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE

MONTREAL, CANADA.

—O—

The undersigned wishes to call the attention of the Travelling public to the above first class Hotel, to which a large addition has been made and furnished anew, together with a Billiard Room and Telegraph to all parts, making it complete in every respect and second to none in the city. He trusts that by care and attention to the comfort of his guests he will receive a share of the Public patronage.

PRICES MODERATE.

I. B. DUROCHER,

Proprietor.

HENCHY'S HOTEL,

No. 21,

Ann Street, Upper Town,

NEAR THE ENGLISH CATHEDRAL,

QUEBEC.

GEO. LAMONTAGNE,
HORLOGER & BIJOUTIER,
Coin des rues du Pont et du Roi, St. Roch,
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Assortiment général de tout ce qui concerne
cette branche de commerce.

L. A. BOISVERT,
HOTEL,
No. 47, St. Peter Street, Lower Town,
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Lunch, Table d'Hôte, Cigars, &c., &c.
First class, moderate prices.

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AND
GENERAL AGENTS,
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Tanners, Curriers and Patent Leather
MANUFACTURERS,
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French Confectionery and Coffee,

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Chapman!

THE QUEBEC

AND

LOWER ST. LAWRENCE

TOURIST'S GUIDE.

by
J. - C. Langelier -



QUEBEC:

PRINTED BY A. COTÉ & Co.,

1875.

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ENTERED according to Act of Parliament, in the
year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five
by J. C. LANGELIER, in the office of the Minister of
Agriculture and Statistics of the Dominion of Canada.

*W. S. LePage,
author.*

NOTICE TO TOURISTS.

This *Guide* is intended to supply the tourists visiting Quebec and the Lower St. Lawrence with all necessary information. Strangers generally complain, and with reason, that it is almost impossible to visit our city with pleasure, because they do not know *What to see, How to see it, and How much time and money they must spend for that purpose.* In this book, they will find all possible information they want, given with the most conscientious accuracy. By perusing these pages before reaching Quebec, they will be able to decide at what hotel they will stay, the price of board, the comfort they may expect, how they must proceed to see the objects of interest in the city in a given time, what are these objects of interest, and if they have only a limited time to spend in Quebec, how they must employ it; they will find the same kind of information about the watering places of the Lower St. Lawrence. In fact, this little book will indicate to them the time and money they require to spend every day and what they will see and enjoy for it. A glance at the table, at the end of the volume, will refer them to the explanations of everything they may wish to know, and by referring to the chapter

under the head of *Monuments, Public Buildings, &c.*, such as indicated by the figures opposite the name of each of those monuments in the ITINERARY, they will find the description or the history of them. For instance, suppose you find mention of the Post Office, opposite this name is the figure (41). If you turn to that number in the ITINERARY, you will find the legend of the *Chien d'Or* and the traditions about this edifice.

In this ITINERARY, the visitor will find what he can see each day he stays in Quebec, how he must proceed to see it and how much money it will cost him. By adding the price of his board, indicated in the chapter of general information, according to the hotel he chooses, to the prices mentioned for carriages, he will find the exact amount of money he has to spend each day, so that he can calculate, before coming to Quebec, what time and money he will probably require and determine what he will see.

We must say that our american friends are in want of all this information. They unfortunately visit Quebec as the last *Lion* in their tour; not being sufficiently well informed to be interested in visiting the city, they remain about twenty-four hours within our walls and return in haste without seeing anything, if we except a few places of more noted interest and about which they can hardly know anything, although Quebec and its neighborhood abound in historical monuments and in the most romantic and charming views, affording a rich banquet to all admirers of the beauties of nature. We hope this *Guide* will induce and enable them to stay longer in our old city.

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GENERAL INFORMATION.

On arriving at Quebec, the visitor should learn what he can concerning hotels, stores, carters, and other subjects of expenses. This chapter is intended to supply him with this information and give him, beforehand, a correct idea of the expenses he will incur and the comfort he may enjoy while staying in the city.

Tariff of Carters.

Although they are honest and moderate in their charges as a class, some of our carters are often tempted to exceed their tariff and exact high rates from travellers who do not know the tariff rate. The following is the tariff of carters in force in Quebec, of which every driver is required to have a copy and exhibit it when required.

PLACES AND DISTANCES.		Coach two
FROM	TO	One person.
		cts.
Steamboat land- ings and the Stands in the Lower Town....	Any place within U. T. and <i>vice versa</i>	37½
	Any place within St. John's ward, <i>vice versa</i>	50
	Any place within Champlain ward, <i>vice versa</i>	37½
	Any place within St. Peter ward, <i>vice versa</i>	33
	Any place within St. Roch ward, <i>vice versa</i>	50
	Any part of Upper Town, <i>vice versa</i>	33
The Stands of the Upper Town	Any part in St. Peter ward, <i>vice versa</i>	33
	Any part of St. Roch, St. John and Champlain wards, <i>vice versa</i>	37½
	Any part of Upper Town, <i>vice versa</i>	37½
St. Paul's mar- ket	Any place within St. Roch and St. Peter wards, <i>vice versa</i>	33
	Any place within St. John and Champlain ward	50
Per hour—1st hour		
" 2nd hour		
Every subsequent hour		

drawn by horses.		Coach drawn by one horse.			Calèche.	
Two persons.	Every addition. person.	One person.	Two persons.	Every addition. person.	One person.	Two persons.
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
50	12½	25	33	7	16	20
63	12½	33	37½	12½	25	33
50	12½	25	33	7	16	25
37½	12½	20	25	7	16	20
63	12½	33	37½	12½	25	33
37½	12½	20	25	7	16	40
37½	12½	25	33	7	16	21
50	12½	25	33	7	20	25
50	12½	20	25	7	16	21
37½	12½	25	33	7	16	20
63	12½	33	37½	7	20	25
75 cts.		60 cts.			32 cts.	
63 "		33 "			30 "	
25 "		20 "			20 "	

The voluntary tariff for the drives out of the city is as follows :

<i>To Montmorency Falls</i> :—Coach with two horses (four persons).....	\$5 00
Waggon with one horse (four persons).....	3 00
<i>To Cap Rouge</i> :—Coach with two horses (four persons).....	\$5 00
Waggon with one horse (four persons).....	3 00
<i>To Indian Village of Lorette</i> :—Coach with two horses (four persons).....	\$5 00
Waggon with one horse (four persons).....	3 00
<i>To Lake Beauport</i> :—Coach with two horses (four persons).....	\$8 00
Waggon with one horse (four persons).....	5 00
<i>To Lake St. Charles</i> :—Coach with two horses (four persons).....	\$8 00
Waggon with one horse (four persons).....	5 00
<i>To Chaudière Falls</i> :—Coach with two horses (four persons).....	\$6 00
Waggon with one horse (four persons).....	4 00

Mr. Olivier Montreuil, always to be found at the carters station in front of the French Cathedral, will drive for these prices and has good horses and carriages.

As all the hotels, except Blanchard's and Frechette's, are situated in the Upper Town, strangers must take for their guidance, when they pay a carter, the tariff from Steamboat landing to the Upper Town. They must also be aware that baggage is not carried with passengers in coaches drawn by two horses, but only in simple coaches and *caleches*.

This tariff, of course, only applies to the limits of the city, so that if strangers hire coaches to go out of

the limits, they must fix the price with the coachman before starting ; otherwise they may be charged excessive rates, against which there would be no remedy. The rates for the drives to Lorette, Cap Rouge, Montmorency Falls and other places are mentioned in the part of this book where those drives are respectively described, and in the table above given.

Strangers hiring coaches should always notice the number they bear, so that if any trouble arises with the driver, they can have redress by applying at the Central Police Station, in St. Ursule street.

The carters having the best coaches are Messrs. L. Julien, Thom. Gilchen, Olivier Montrenil, Louis Laliberté and John O'Connor. Mr. Russell, proprietor of the St. Louis and Russell hotels, has also first class coaches for hire at moderate prices. Strangers wishing to hire single coaches without drivers can have them at Mr. Charles Hough's livery stables, in St. Ann street.

Hotels.

Quebec possesses hotels to suit the taste and purse of every visitor. In some of them the comfort is perfect and the board comparatively dear whilst in others persons will find good cheap accommodation. In order to enable the visitor to make his choice, we give him a description of the principal *hotels of the city*.

St. Louis Hotel, St. Lewis street, W. Russell & Son, proprietors.—This is the fashionable hotel of Quebec and most assuredly the best. It is distant two or three minutes walk from the Governor's garden and

Durham Terrace, in the aristocratic part of the city. The kitchen is superintended by a first class french cook and it is with reason that all the *gourmets* are fond of having a dinner at the St. Louis Hotel. The rooms are large, richly furnished and supplied with everything requisite for comfort. Of course, some are better than the others, according to dimensions and the floor in which they are situated, but all are in general equally well furnished. There are several drawing rooms for ladies, with pianos and everything of the sort, and a reading room in which gentlemen can see american, english and canadian journals, besides a splendid billiard room. It is useless to add that this hotel is very quiet, though crowded during the summer season. The best wines and liquors can be had here at moderate prices. For the board, the price is—per day, for each person, \$3.50. Children and servants are charged half price. Weekly arrangements can be made at reduced rates.

There is a telegraph office in the house and coaches for drives within and without the city can be procured at the lowest charges by applying at the office.

An omnibus of the hotel takes the passengers from and to steamboats and railroad landings. Travellers need not care about their baggage, everything will be delivered safe at the hotel if they only remit their checks to the driver of the omnibus.

Russell House,—opposite the Episcopal Cathedral, corner of St Ann and Garden streets, is another first class hotel belonging to W. Russell & Son. It is newly fitted up, richly furnished and has splendid rooms, large, high and well ventilated. As it is the case in

the St. Louis Hotel, the rooms situated along the south-eastern wall command a magnificent view of part of the city and harbour and of the beautiful scenery on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. The best proof that it is a first class hotel, provided with every modern improvement leading to comfort, is the fact that it is owned and managed by Mr. W. Russell, an american gentleman, whose reputation is as well established in the travelling community of the United States as it is in Canada. The price of the board in that hotel is \$2.50 per day for each person. Children and servants pay half price. There is a telegraph office in the parlor, and billiard tables are placed in the lower story. The omnibus takes travellers to and from steamboat landings and railroad station. Carriages can be procured at the office for the lowest prices. As soon as the stranger has remitted his check to the driver of the omnibus, he may be sure that his trunk and other things shall be taken to the hotel safe and immediately.

Albion Hotel, Palace street, W. Kirwin, proprietor.— It stands at some sixty feet from St. John street, the 'Broadway' of Quebec. Before opening it, last winter Mr. Kirwin went into thorough repairs, so that this house may be considered as new, and the furniture and accommodations of all kinds are all really new and most comfortable. The rooms are large, not wanting in ventilation and designed to make strangers comfortable and easy. The kitchen, to which special attention is given, is very good and remarkable for its variety. The service is done by polite and active servants. Choiced liquors can be had at fair prices.

The omnibus of the hotel takes the travellers from and to the steamboats and railroads landings. By applying at the office, carriages can be had for drives within and without the city, at the lowest rates. The price of the board is for each person, per day, from \$2.00 to \$4.00, according to accommodation. Children and servants are charged half price. Satisfactory arrangements can be made for board per week.

Henchey's House,—opposite the Episcopal Cathedral, on St. Ann street, is situated in one of the finest places of Quebec. It is remarkable for its quietness and neatness. Strangers are quite at home here and to some extent dealt with as they should be in a friendly family. It is the "at home" of travellers. The table is abundantly supplied and the kitchen good. As to the rooms they are large and the most part richly and elegantly furnished. The establishment has a well deserved reputation for the priority of its liquors. There is no omnibus to carry the travellers from and to the steamboat and railroad landings and stations. To persons wishing to be quiet and at home, and caring more about the comfortable than the fashionable, we should give the advice to go at *Henchey's House*, of which the price of board is from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day.

Mountain Hill House, in the street of the same name, J. Trudeau, proprietor,—is a good ordinary hotel, much frequented by the mercantile class, especially the country merchants. There are some good rooms for married people and neat little rooms for single persons. The table is a good family table, and the service done by attentive servants. There is a drawing room

With a good piano. The hotel has no omnibus to carry the strangers. This is a good place to board in for people coming to Quebec on business and having to go round the Lower Town. Well to-do tourists can also be accommodated here at prices varying from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day per each person.

Blanchard's Hotel, in front of the Lower Town Church, J. Blanchard, proprietor,—is another good commercial hotel, frequented by business men. It is very well situated for this class of persons, being near the railroads and steamboat landings and in the center of the commercial part of the city. The comfort about rooms, service, &c., is very good. As to the table, it must be observed that the good cooking of meat, especially of roastbeef, is a speciality in this house. All the servants are polite, obliging and attentive. The price of the board is : \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day for each person, according to accommodation. To mercantile people coming to Quebec on business, we recommend this house, in which every attention is given to the boarders.

Restaurants.

Le Chien d'Or, between the Parliament House and the Post Office, N. Laforce, proprietor,—is a good establishment, of which the neatness is remarkable. The table, a *table d'hôte* or family table, is good, abundant and well attended to by polite waiters. Persons wishing to have something more than the ordinary bill of fare can have it by giving notice in due time. The liquors and cigars are good and sold at

fair rates. Travellers arriving at Quebec in the morning to leave at night by steamboat or railroad would do well to stop at the *Chien d'Or*, where their trunks or other objects shall be taken care of gratis. Mr. Laforce, the proprietor, is a very amicable gentleman and will be delighted to give strangers any information they may ask for. This establishment is most respectable and much frequented by business and professional men. The prices are moderate and proportionate to the character of the table: they vary from forty to sixty cents a meal.

Maugard's Restaurant and Café Français, Palace street, opposite the Albion Hotel, kept by Mrs. Maugard,—is quite a first class establishment. It is recommended for promptness and politeness of the service, comfort and elegance, exquisite kitchen, first class comestibles, and quite new furniture. This is a french establishment, having for its speciality the french wines and coffee. Mr. Marcus, charged with the preparation of the coffee, makes it as it is prepared at the *Rotonde*, a celebrated Paris establishment in which he was employed. The rooms are remarkable for their neatness and comfort. It is a most quiet and respectable establishment frequented exclusively by persons of the best society. A limited number of boarders can be accommodated with rooms, and persons desiring to be quiet and comfortable could find no better place than this restaurant. The price of the board is very moderate, as is shown by the following figures :

Per week at *table d'hôte*, viz. family table:

Single person (room included) per week ...\$ 7 00

Two persons (in one room) " ... 14 00

For each meal..... 0 50

Strangers inviting friends to dinner should do well to call at Mrs. Maugard's establishment, where they will always find exquisite french wines and coffee at very moderate prices.

Central House, at the end of Couillard and Fabrique streets, Théo. Gosselin, proprietor,—is situated in one of the most frequented parts of the Upper Town. It is at the same time a restaurant and a hotel, capable of accommodating a limited number of room boarders. This establishment is very recommendable and enjoys a well deserved reputation of high respectability. The french cook attached to it attracts many persons fond of eating a good meal. The price of the board is :

Single person per week (room included)... \$9 00

day ... 1.50

The price of a meal is regulated by the bill of fare.

Chalmers' Commercial Restaurant, corner of St. Peter and Arthur streets, Lower Town, P. Chalmers, proprietor,—is the aristocratic establishment where the bankers and business men of the Lower Town use to lunch. It is a first class restaurant, where persons visiting Quebec on business are sure to meet business men. There are no rooms for strangers.

Boisvert's Restaurant, Alexander Boisvert, proprietor, St. Peter street, is a maritime hotel where all persons engaged in maritime trade use to resort. It is a good and quiet establishment and strangers having

any business to transact with ship masters and steam-boats agents should do well to call there.

The hotels being generally crowded during the summer season, tourists should do well to telegraph or write in advance to retain rooms, so that they would be sure to have them and would have no trouble to find a lodging when they arrive.

Stores of every kind.

Visitors being in the necessity of buying something during their stay in the city, should call at the following establishments, which are the best in Quebec :

Dry and fancy goods.—Glover & Fry, Fabrique street, No. 20, and Leger & Rinfret, next door, No. 21, of the same street. These are importing houses, always keeping on hands the very latest novelties of Paris, London and New York. Ladies dresses can be had here, made on order in one day, in the latest and most fashionable styles for balls, parties, &c., and to suit the taste of the most extravagant women as relates to richness and prices. Silk goods, kid gloves and other toilet articles can also be bought cheap at the splendid and new store of Mr. L. N. Henault, 45 St. Joseph street.

Tobacco Stores.—There are several others, but that of Mr. Adolphe Goldstein, wholesale importer, 15 St. John street, is one of the best in the city.

Gents Furnishing Stores.—The only establishments in this branch are those of Mr. T. Demers, 3 St. John street, and of Mr. John Deegan, 2 Fabrique street. All kinds of gents furnishing goods, in the latest and

most fashionable styles, can be had in these establishments at cheap rates.

Tailoring establishments.—Glover & Fry, Fabrique street, No. 20 ; Leger & Rinfret, next door ; J. Byrne, same street, No. 14 and D. Morgan, Lower Town Hill, all importing houses. Gentlemen can have any kind of clothing in these establishments, at comparatively cheap prices. The cut is perfect and a complete vestment can be made in one day at any of these places when the order is so given, so that parties in need of a toilet when invited at a ball or party may be sure to have it made to suit their taste.

Drugs and Perfumery.—The fashionable establishments for toilet boxes, perfumes, and other articles of the same kind, are those of Messrs. John Musson, opposite the Post Office ; W. Laroche, corner of Dauphin and Buade streets, opposite the french cathedral, and J. McLeod, 24 Fabrique street.

Hats and Furs.—Marcou & Renfrew's, opposite the french cathedral, is the most fashionable establishment, although those of Messrs. A. Lapointe & Son, 45, and O. Côté, corner of Palace and St. John streets, and Dugal Bros., St. John and Fabrique streets, and G. Malouin, St. John street, No. 11, and J. B. Laliberté, 54 St. Joseph street, are also first class and perhaps cheaper stores.

Jewellery.—J. Seifert, No. 26, Fabrique street, and C. Duquet & Co., 1 St. John street, are the best and most fashionable houses in that branch. Messrs. Duquet & Co. not only sell but also manufacture magnificent jewellery pieces. They have made the episcopal cross and chain of the present Archbishop of Quebec,

which are considered by clever persons as master pieces. We highly recommend their establishment to persons wishing to buy something in that branch. They also have good paintings for sale.

Wines, liquors and fruits.—Adam Watters, St. John street, opposite the end of Palate street, keeps the best assortment in this trade. His cellar is worth seeing by amateurs, who find there wines forty and fifty years old. Mr. Watters only keeps choiced liquors and fruits, and tourists desiring to buy those articles for pic-nics or other purposes could find no better place. They can get here nothing but first class articles, pure and genuine.

Confectionaries—The most recommendable establishment is that of W. McWilliams, No. 52, St. John street.—Creams, syrups, nectars, &c., can be had here at anytime until ten o'clock at night. Beyond the store are rooms where it is customary for gentlemen to go with ladies to take rest in the warm evenings and drink nectar or eat cream. Next to it come those of Messrs. Scott, Windfield and Delahaye (this is a french establishment) on the same street.

Books and Newspapers.—At Mr. Heliwell's store, in front of the Post Office, tourists will find a good collection of popular novels and periodicals, besides some english and american journals and post stamps for letters.

Messrs. Pierce & Patterson's store, No. 10, Fabrique street, is the largest store of english books and best suited to the wants of tourists. Their stock comprises all the latest english and american novels, classical and historical books, and fancy articles which the

american travellers delight in collecting. They have collections of stereoscopic views taken by the best artists. Polite and kind attendance is paid to all visitors to this favorite establishment.

Messrs. Middleton & Dawson, the publishers of the most ancien canadian paper, also have a good establishment, in the Mountain Hill street; but it is more specially devoted to the wants of commercial people. Railway guides and all books of this character are to be found in this store.

Photographs.—The best establishments are those of Messrs. L. P. Vallée, No. 10; Livernois & Bienvenu, No. 3½; Ellison & Co., No. 39½, St. John street, and John L. Jones, No. 10, Fabrique street. These photographs have for sale splendid collections of views of the monuments, buildings of Quebec and landscapes of the surrounding scenery. They are worth collecting.

The Post Office

Is situated in the Upper Town, at the corner of Fort and Bûade streets. It is opened every day from 8 A. M., to 6 P. M., and from twelve to one o'clock P. M., on sundays. The tariff for letters of less than half an ounce weight is, when letters are prepaid, for the United States five cents; any part of the Canadian Dominion three cents; England ten cents; Franco (¼ ounce) sixteen cents. Registration fee is two cents, on letters intended for Canada, and five cents on those addressed to any part of the United States. Registration does not make the postal authorities responsible for values contained in registered

letters, when lost ; it is only a certificate stating that such letters have been posted. Strangers having any reason to complain against the post office employés must apply to Mr. W. G. Sheppard, post office inspector : residence, 42, Ste. Anne street,—office in upper story of the post office.

Banks and Brokers.

Strangers desiring to exchange American currency for gold coins or Canadian money may call at Mr. McNider, St. Peter street, Lower Town, Mr. Barrow, Mr. Peter Shaw, 8 Gowen's Building, same street, or at Mr. Barrow's office, in the Upper Town, Fort street, near the Post Office. These brokers also exchange drafts of the American banks, so that American tourists can get money here on drafts when they are accepted by the banks of their country. The banks of Quebec also give the same accommodation and give money for bills of change.

Telegraph Offices.

The Montreal Telegraph Company's lines, in connection with the american and transcontinental lines, have offices in several parts of the city, and especially at the St. Louis and Russell hotels. It would be impossible to give the tariff in this guide.

Police Bureau.

In St. Ursule street, opposite the central fire station, is superintended by major Voyer and captain Heigham. Any stranger can have here all the informations and

redress he may wish for and be sure of being kindly received. Whenever he has any difficulty with carters or other persons, the best thing the stranger has to do is to call at this office.

Services in Churches.

Persons desirous of attending the divine service while staying in the city shall find all the necessary informations in the following indications :

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. David Marsh, minister. Hours of service, 10½ a. m., and 6½ p. m. ; Monday and Wednesday at 7½ p. m. St. Helen and d'Auteuil sts.

CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE-DAME, (Roman Catholic).

Rev. Jos. Auclair, curate ; Revds. R. Casgrain and A. Godbout, vicars ; Ernest Gagnon, organist. Hours of service, 9½ a. m., and 2½ p. m. Market square.

CHALMERS, (Free Church).

Rev. W. B. Clark, minister. Hours of service, 11 a. m. and 6½ p. m. Head of St. Ursule st.

CHURCH OF THE CONGREGANISTS, (Roman Catholic).

Rev. F.-X. Plamondon, officiating minister ; Rev. P. Vignon, chaplain ; Mr. L. N. Delisle, organist. Corner St. Joseph and Caron sts., St. Roch's.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Rev. H. D. Powis, minister. Hours of service, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. ; Wednesday at 7½ p. m. Corner St. Helen and Palace sts.

CONGREGATION CHURCH, (Roman Catholic).

Rev. P. Vignon and E. Huygens. Corner d'Autouil and Dauphine sts.

GARRISON CHAPEL, (Church of England).

Rev. C. Wetherall, B. A., chaplain to Her Majesty's forces. Hours of service, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. St. Stanislas st.

**PORT CHAPLAIN AND CHAPLAIN TO MARINE
HOSPITAL.**

Rev. J. S. Sykes.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, (Church of Scotland).

Rev. John Cook, D. D., minister. Hours of service, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Little St. Ann st.

ST. JEAN-BAPTISTE CHURCH, (Roman Catholic).

Rev. A. Racine, chaplain ; Revds. Athanase Lepage and Chs. Bourque, vicars ; Gustave Gagnon, organist. Hours of service, 9½ a. m. and 2 p. m. St. John st. without.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, (Church of England).

Rev. Charles Hamilton, M. A., incumbent ; Rev. E. A. W. King, M. A., curate. Hours of service, 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m. St. John st. without.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHAPEL, (Church of England).

Rev. A. A. Von Iffland, incumbent. Hours of service, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Sillery heights, Cap-Rouge road.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, (Roman Catholic).

Rev. B. McGauran, chaplain ; Revds. J. Neville, J. E. Maguire and J. Connolly, vicars ; Adolphe Hamel, organist. Hours of service, 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. St. Helen st.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, (Church of England).

Right Rev. J. W. Williams, D. D., Lord Bishop ; Rev. G. V. Housman, M. A., rector ; Rev. C. Rawson, B. A., minister. Hours of service, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Garden st.

ST. PAUL'S (MARINER'S) CHAPEL.

Rev. R. G. Plees. Morning service, 10½ a. m. Diamond Harbor.

ST. PETER'S CHAPEL, (Church of England).

Rev. M. M. Fothergill, incumbent ; Rev. H. Burgess,

B. A., curate. Hours of service, 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m. St. Valier st., St. Roch.

ST. ROCH'S CHURCH, (Roman Catholic).

Rev. Z. Charest, curate ; Revds. F. X. Plamondon, F. X. Gosselin and Ph. Lessard, vicars ; N. Levasseur, organist. Hours of service, 9½ a. m. and 2 p. m. St. Joseph st., St. Roch.

ST. SAUVEUR CHURCH, (Roman Catholic).

Rev. L. Lagier, superior ; Revds. PP. J.-B. Bernard, A. Burke ; J. Bte. Lapointe, organist. Hours of service, 9½ a. m. and 2 p. m. Messue st., St. Sauveur.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

Rev. Joshua Johnson, minister. Hours of service, 10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m. ; prayer, Wednesday, at 7½ p. m. ; meeting, Friday, at 7½ p. m. Corner Dauphine and St. Stanislas sts.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.—Garden st.

Steamboats and Railway Lines.

Quebec is connected with Montreal by the Richelieu Navigation and Union Navigation Companies lines of steamboats and the Grand Trunk Railway ; with the various places in the Lower St. Lawrence as far as Rimouski and the Saguenay district, by the steamboats of the St. Lawrence and Saguenay line ; with

the other ports of the St. Lawrence, further down than Rimouski, and those of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, by the steamers of the Quebec and Gulf Ports Navigation Company ; with the cities of the United States, by the Grand Trunk Railway, the Massawippi and Connecticut River Railways, branching with the Grand Trunk at Sherbrooke, and with Kamouraska, Rivière-du-Loup, Cacouna and Rimouski, by the eastern section of the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial Railway.

Itinerary.

As many tourists have very often not much time to spend in Quebec to see everything indicated and described in this Guide, we give here an itinerary that will satisfy all, since it indicates what to see each day, for one, two, three and more days, and what it cost to see it, for each day.

One or first day.—The city within the walls, proceeding as follows :

Taking the St. Louis Hotel as a point of departure, turn to the right when you go out, walk up Haldimand street until you reach the first transversal street and cross it to enter the Governor's Garden to see the Monument erected to Wolf and Montcalm (53). From the base of the monument, you have a splendid view of the harbour, Town of Levis, on the other side of the St. Lawrence, the Island of Orleans, in front, and the parishes between the mountains and the north bank of the river as far as Cape Tourmente, which looks, as it were, like stretching across the St. Lawrence and connected with the Island of Orleans.

When you have contemplated this panorama, take Carrières street, in front of the Monument, and turning to the left, walk down until you see before you the little garden in the center of the Place d'Armes; then you turn to the right to arrive at the Platform or Durham Terrace, of which you already see the iron railings. Then you will enjoy again the view of the same panorama. Close to the Platform stands the Laval Normal School (6). This Terrace derives its name from Lord Durham, formerly governor of Canada, at whose suggestion it was built on the grounds occupied by the old Chateau St. Louis, destroyed by fire in 1834. On the Platform are to be seen two russian guns captured by the english troops in one of the battles of the Crimean war.

From the Platform you take the sidewalk and continue your way down through little Fort street, in which stands the new Post Office (41) with its legendary *Chien d'Or* above the door on Buade street. After visiting this building, you cross Buade street, transversal to Fort street, descend a little, soon find on your left hand the roman catholic archbishop's Palace, in rear of which is seen the wall of the Seminary Garden. On the right is the Parliament House (40) of the provincial legislature. Thence following the sidewalk alongside the iron railing which encloses the grounds of the Parliament House, you come to the Bienville Terrace, indicated by a rough seat from which is enjoyed a good view of the Lower Town. Leaving this Terrace, you cross the street and follow the wall of the Seminary Garden until you reach the first door, which is the entrance to Laval University.

(4). When you come out of the University, you can follow two different ways : either along the ramparts or proceeding to the left by the road in front of the building.

If you follow the ramparts, in order to enjoy the view of the fine scenery seen therefrom, you go out by the gate through which you entered, turn to the left and walk down close by the walls till you reach the spot where stood Hope gate (demolished). Proceeding forward in the same way, always taking the road to the right at the end of the streets terminating at the ramparts, you come, passing the walls of the *Hotel-Dieu*, on your left, to the place where was Palace gate and fall in the street of the same name. Walk up that street about an acre and when you arrive at the Congregational church (31), at the corner of Palace and St. Helen streets, take this last named street, on which is St. Patrick's church (27), and turning to the left again follow the first street, St. Stanislaus, until you reach the first transversal street, St. John. Thence, turn to the right and go on about an acre. Before reaching St. John's gate, walk up the hill in Dauteuil street, the first church you find on your left hand is that of the Congregation (28). On your right is the Esplanade ground, used for military parades and where military bands sometimes play in the afternoon or night.

Following this street, which is filled up by private residences, you fall in St. Lewis street, and here turning to the right soon find on the left the entrance of the road leading to the Citadel (1). At this place, when you come from the Citadel, turn to the right

and walk down St. Lewis street until you come to a little old house, No. 42, on your left. As indicated by the white inscription near the door, this is the house in which the body of General Montgomery was received (52). A little further, on the same side of the street, is the City Hall (51) such as indicated by an inscription above the colonnade of the portico. Go on again in St. Lewis street and when you find a short street on the left, Parloir street, follow it to the end, which is the entrance of the Ursulines Convent (8). Going out of this convent or its church, turn to the left, walk down Garden street as long as you don't perceive on your right the english or Episcopal Cathedral (25) surrounded by a fine ground planted with trees, in front of the Russell House. After the visit to this cathedral, come to the Russell House and passing between it and the old Market Hall, go on until you are in sight of the St. Andrew's Church (26). Immediately opposite the church, in rear of Dr. Cook's house, you discover the Morrin College (5) and next to it, in the hill of the same street, the Wesleyan Church (32),.

Now, following back the same way, you reach the old Market Hall again, turn to your left and walk alongside the wall to arrive at the Upper Town square. There you have on your left the Jesuits Barracks (44), on your right the French or Roman Catholic Cathedral (24) and in front, next to the Cathedral, the entrance to the Seminary of Quebec (3). Thence the visitor comes back by the same way to the Russell Hotel, passes it and turning to the left to enter the first street, arrives at the St. Louis Hotel, the point of departure.

We would advise tourists, if they are able to walk, not to use a coach ; but if they use it, they will have to pay from four to six dollars, perhaps eight. A covered waggon with one horse will cost three dollars and a calèche from \$2.00 to \$2.50. It is understood that the coach or waggon must carry four persons. By adding these prices to that of the board for one day, the tourist will find at once the amount which he has to spend to stay one day in Quebec and see all the buildings and monuments within the walls.

Second day.—This day should be devoted to the Cap Rouge drive, about twelve miles in all. For this drive, tourists should instruct their carters to go by the St. Lewis road and return by the Ste. Foye road, which shall enable them to enjoy a better view of the valley of the St. Charles, at its mouth.

Therefore going by the St. Lewis road, the tourist discovers to his left, as soon as he passes out the walls, the glacis of the citadel, extending to the precipice overhanging Champlain street. " The visitor, says O'Brien, should not fail to ramble over to the river side, as he will be well repaid for his trouble by the magnificent views he will obtain of the river and the coves on each side. There he may also trace distinctly the remains of the french fortifications, and perhaps may find some of those quartz crystals from which the spot derives its name of Cape Diamond."

The first edifice you find on your right, a long barn-like edifice, is the Skating Rink, very quiet in the summer, but very gay and noisy in the winter season. You are now on the famous Plains of Abra-

ham, on which was fought in 1759 the battle which ended by the capture of Quebec by the english troops, after the death of both french and english commanders, Montcalm and Wolf. The first spire you discover to the right hand side is that of the Convent of the Good Sheppard (12). As you go down the little hill, look at a round tower on your left : it is one of the Martello Towers, deriving their name from that of Colonel Martello, at whose suggestion they were built in 1805, under the superintendance of Colonel By, the founder of the city of Ottawa. These towers were so constructed that if captured by the enemy coming on the Plains of Abraham, they could easily be demolished by the guns of the Citadel. The heights on which the tower to the left stands are *Bulles à Nepveu*, on which the executions use to take place and where the woman Corriveau, whose history has been given to posterity in the *Mémoires* of Mr. de Gaspé, was hung for having murdered her husband. From these heights are seen to the west the *Monument des Braves* or *de Ste. Foye*, the valley of the St. Charles as far as Lorette.

Next to the Martello Tower, also on the left hand side, comes the Canada Military Asylum (17) and about one acre further, on the right side, the St. Bridget Asylum (19); on the opposite side of the road, a little further again, is seen the white brick building of the Protestant Home (18). Then comes the toll-gate. Immediately after you have passed it, you see on your left a short road leading to Wolf's Monument (54) and the new District Jail (43). Continuing from the gate on St. Lewis road, you reach after five or ten minutes

ride the grounds of Spencer Wood (58), enclosed by a black wooden railing or fence. There the road deviates to the left and thence to the right in the village and soon leads to the entrance of Mount Hermon Cemetery (62), opposite St. Michael's Chapel (35). Thence you go on along the cemetery and soon find on your left the road to Sillery (59) and next to this road the Academy of Jesus-Marie (11), a large white brick building on the left hand side of the St. Lewis road. Leaving the convent, you continue following your way to Cap Rouge, passing for over half a mile through a fine little forest.

We would not advise tourists to stop at Cap Rouge village, below the hill, where there are but two or three common hotels and nothing attractive to be seen. Thence you ascend the hill and fall into St. Foye road, leading to Quebec. From this hill you see the valley of the St. Charles to your left. In the lowest part of the valley, in a grove, you discover the spire of the church of L'Ancienne Lorette and to the north-east of it, on an elevation, the spires and churches of St. Ambroise or Jeune Lorette, where the Huron indians reside. Further again in that direction are seen the two high spires of the church of Charlesbourg and beyond near the southern bank of the St. Lawrence, those of the church of Beauport.

The first church you find on the right side of the road, is that of St. Foye, where the Huron indians temporarily settled in 1649. On the same side of the highway, near the end of the route leading from St. Foye road to the entrance of Spencer Wood is Hol-

land Farm, on which stood Holland House (56), now the property of Robert Cassels, esq. To the left hand side is soon met the entrance of the road leading to Belmont Cemetery (63). Thence you come to Bellevue Convent (10), on the right hand and a few acres further, on the left hand side, to the splendid *Monument des Braves* or of *St. Foye* (55), in rear of which stands one of the three Martello Towers and are seen St. Sauveur, the General Hospital (15) and part of St. Roch suburb. Before passing the toll-gate the inscription in front of the building draws the attention of the visitor on Finlay Asylum (20), on the left hand side. Thence you enter the city by St. John street, which is the extension of St. Foye road and soon discover on your left the church of St. Jean Baptiste (36) and further down, on the other side of the street, in the cemetery, St. Matthew's chapel (33). Before reaching the fortifications, the visitor will see on his left, in rear of St. John street, the convent of the Sisters of Charity (13). The Glacis, on the southern side of the street, between the walls and the Côte à Coton, were formerly used as a place of execution : hence the english population of Quebec call them the *Gallows*. It is here that an American horse buyer was hung in 1797 for having represented himself as an emissary sent by the french republicans to induce the French Canadians to raise the rebellion flag against England. The name of this american was Alexander McLean, who died a victim of his boasting and of the unfounded fears of the english officials. Passing through St. John's gate, you enter the Upper Town and reach your hotel.

This drive, one of the finest in the vicinity of Quebec, takes from five to seven or eight hours, according to the time spent in visiting the various places of interest. The use of a two horses coach costs \$5.00, and that of a single horse waggon, both carrying four persons \$2.50, besides a few cents to reward the driver when he shows himself polite and obliging. The visitor making that drive should leave at ten o'clock in the morning, so that he may return for the dinner, at five p. m. We especially recommend the Cap Rouge drive to persons fond of visiting historical monuments and we draw their attention to the part of this Guide headed *Historical Sketch of Quebec*, in which they will find the history of the Plains of Abraham and of the battles of which they were the scene in 1759. After dinner, tourists should not omit to spend a part of the evening, on the Platform, which offers a beautiful view of the harbour at night.

Third day.—The forenoon should be devoted to an excursion to the Island of Orleans. The steamboat *Maid of Orleans*, plying between Quebec and the Island, leaves the wharf, in front of the Champlain market, at 8 a. m. and returns at noon. The distance is about three miles and the fair for each person, both ways, twenty cents. This excursion affords the tourist an occasion of seeing St. Joseph de Lévis, a part of the Island, which is very picturesque, and of enjoying on his return the magnificent view offered by the city when seen from the river. The price exacted by carters to take visitors to and from the steamboat landing is given in the tariff of carters. The first church built

on this island was for the use of the Huron indians, who, driven from their territory between lakes Huron and Simcoe, took refuge on the island in 1649. They were pursued thither by their fierce enemies who took some hurons prisoners and tortured them.

After lunch, the afternoon should be spent in visiting Montmorency Falls, about nine miles from Quebec. Visitors should leave at two o'clock p. m., in order to return at sun-set, when the distant view of the city and harbour enjoyed while on the road is most splendid. The drivers should be directed to go by Côte d'Abraham and Crown street—what they don't generally do,—so that the tourist can see the Marine Hospital, (21), at the end of the street, Jacques-Cartier market hall (46), on St. Joseph street, the Convent of the Congregation (9) and St. Roch church (37) on the same street. Thence you cross the St. Charles on Dorchester Bridge and fall in the Beauport or Canardière road. The first large stone building you discover on the left is the Quebec (vulgo Beauport) Lunatic Asylum (22), which cannot be visited after five o'clock p. m. Following the same direction, after the road has made a turn to the right and you have crossed the bridge at the dam of Brown's grist mill, you ascend a little hill, the right hand side of the road being fenced by a stone wall. When you come near the top of the hill, you see over the wall an old high-gabled stone house with three big chimneys: this is the Beauport Manor House (61), which was for sometime the headquarters of Montcalm in the summer of 1759. Colonel Gagy now uses it as a barn to store his hay. Such is

the tribute that a man prefixing his name with a military appellation pays to the memory of Montcalm !

Further on is seen the parish church of Beauport, a really fine building situated a few acres from the road, along which young boys and girls will bother the tourists by repeatedly offering them bouquets in the hope of getting a few cents in return. Before crossing the bridge over the Montmorency river, the road turns and makes a circuit around a fine ground planted with trees and in rear of which, on the brow of the cliff, stands the Mansion House (57). After crossing the bridge, visitors will stop at the first house on the left, Bureau's Hotel, the only decent one in that direction. They shall have to pay twenty-five cents for each person to have permission to enter the field in which are the various paths leading to the places from which the falls are best seen. By going down at some distance, the visitor shall find circuits in the hill from which the falls are viewed in front. From the Belvedere it is seen above. On the cut stone pillars was suspended a bridge built by the Turnpike Road Commissioners and which broke away while a man and his wife in a cart and a little boy were crossing. All were precipitated in the abyss with the bridge and never the least parcel neither of the bridge nor of the cart was seen again. This accident took place in the spring of 1856. The finest and grandest views of the falls is had from the bank on either side at the foot of the mighty torrent, and the visitor shall be amply rewarded for his trouble if he goes down to admire that spectacle.

The height of the fall is two hundred and forty-five feet and its width at the brow of the cliff sixty feet. Although not possessed of the grandeur of Niagara, the fall of Montmorency is just as attractive. The visitor will easily discover that the waters of the cataract underflow in a great measure the bottom of the river below the fall.

The *Natural Steps* are another attractive object for persons having a taste for the admiration of the marvels of nature. These steps, which are at some distance from Bureau's Hotel, on the eastern bank of the river, have been formed by the rising of the waters in the spring and are in as regular a gradation as if they were the result of art. The scenery all round is wild and very fine. Many tourists chose that place for indulging in the use of champagne or kindred liquors. It is a matter of fancy.

On his way back, at sun-set, the visitor enjoys almost all along the road a most magnificent view on the city and harbour of Quebec. The suburbs and the Upper Town are easily discerned by the walls, and all that forms one of the most picturesque landscapes than can be seen.

The cost of this drive, in a two horses coach, is \$5.00, and \$3.00 in a single horse covered waggon, both carrying four persons. This includes the drive through the principal streets of the city on the return.

Fourth day.—The visitor should cross over to Levis in the forenoon, leaving the hotel at half past nine. The Quebec and Levis ferry boats leave their wharf, near the Finlay Market Hall, every ten minutes and

the fare is three cents one way. When on the other side of the St. Lawrence, the tourist should pass between the rows of carts and waggon without using any and turning to the left as he falls in the main road, called Commercial street, and follow it until he reaches the top of the hill. There he will see Quebec, its wharves and steamers, the Citadel and the mouth of the St. Charles river, which present a fine panorama. Thence, he may go to the Catholic Church, in front of which he will enjoy the same view and visit the town which has nothing to attract him, or return by the same road to the Ferry Landing and thence to Quebec.

The drive to the Indian Lorette should be had in the afternoon of the same day. It is about nine miles from the city, in a western direction. The road we advise is by Côte d'Abraham and St. Vallier street, and the south side of the St. Charles when going out from the city, and returning by Charlesbourg, which affords an occasion of viewing the city at a great distance while in the road from the Church of Lorette to that of Charlesbourg, which is a fine spectacle about sun-set.

When approaching the carters station on St. Valier street, at the entrance of St. Sauveur, the visitor perceives to his right the spire and building of the General Hospital (15). A few acres more drive will lead him near the church of St. Sauveur (39) seen on his left hand side and coming to the toll-gate he discovers on the right hand side, rather far in the field, the Hopital du Sacré Cœur (16). A few acres more brings

him to the St. Charles Cemetary (64), near which and Scott's Bridge was the house where Arnold and his officers took their lodging during their attack on Quebec in 1775. Nothing particular remains to be seen before reaching Lorette.

There the visitor will find a common tavern and a so called indian village of which the inhabitants cannot understand a word of their Huron ancestors language, although in their church, which is near the falls and a few acres distant from that of the french canadians, they sing hymns in this language. Though retaining many of the characteristics of the children of the forest in their houses and style of living, they have adopted in great measure, not to say exclusively, the habits of the canadians. The manufacture of snow shoes, mocassins, bead and bark work, affords a principal source of subsistence, aided by their shooting and fishing excursions. One of the grand sons of Zacharie Vincent, who boasted pure huron blood, was admitted to the priesthood some two or three years ago : he is the first indian priest in Canada.

This remnant of the once powerful Hurons who sought refuge in the neighborhood of Quebec after the massacre of their tribe by the fierce Iroquois, inhabits the village settled in 1697, and beautifully situated on the banks of the St. Charles, in the vicinity of a picturesque fall. The name of the village is derived from that of the first little brick church built there and which having much the appearance of that of Lorette, in Italy, was called by this name which was also given to the village. In the year 1825 four chiefs of

the village were presented at Windsor castle to George IV, who presented each of them with an engraved likeness of himself and gold and silver medals of great value, which are still preserved amongst the members of the tribe in remembrance of the visit of their chiefs to England.

The greatest attract of this village is the extensively varied and agreeable landscape and principally the wild and beautiful view of Quebec and its suburbs it exhibits. Visitors going to Lorette to see an indian tribe in their wigwams should be quite disappointed.

The price of this drive is five dollars for a two horses coach and three dollars for a single horse waggon

Fifth day.—The drive to Lake Beauport should occupy this day. This beautiful lake is situated at thirteen miles from the city. The road to it lies through the populous village of Charlesbourg, in rear of which is the hermitage or *Chateau Bigot* (60), well deserving a visit. As you leave Charlesbourg behind and the macadamised road, the route assumes the wild and rugged aspect peculiar to those northern mountains; you are surrounded by the dark vault which covers the undulating surface of the hills and allow you to their cool and delightful retreats while the more distant mountains with their endless undulations and dark shadows form a magnificent back ground to the picture. The lake is about a mile in length and scarcely half that distance across at its widest part. The great height of the woody hills which surround it impart rather a sombre character to the lake; but

the general effect is picturesque and agreeable. At Mr. Pepin's Hotel, visitors can have neat quarters and generally good liquors and meals.

The drive being rather long and partially through more or less good roads, the visitor should leave Quebec at ten o'clock in the morning, in order to have ample time to visit the Hermitage, enjoy and, if he likes, take a bath at the lake. This drive costs \$8.00 in a coach with two horses and \$5 00 in a single horse waggon, both carrying four persons.

Sixth day.—It should be devoted to a pick-nick to lake St. Charles, distant about thirteen miles from the city. There the lover of picturesque, the sportsman and those who confine their enjoyment to the consumption of good things of this life meet to indulge in their several tastes. The road as it ascends the mountains passing the indian village of Lorette, which should be visited in the same drive, to save time and money since it is only about a mile to the left, offers a magnificent spectacle. The views of Quebec, which here opens upon the spectator as the route increases in elevation is very beautiful. The highly cultivated valley, the city and suburbs crowning the promontary which overlooks the lake-like bay, with the blue and misty outline of the southern mountains form together a delightful picture. The road now becomes wild and woody and in crossing the Bellevue mountains shows an enchanting view of the lake at a distance of two miles. Its length is nearly four miles and its greatest breadth about one, a narrow channel dividing it into equal parts distinguished as the

upper and lower lake. The latter is the least interesting, its shore being comparatively flat and its prospect confined ; but on entering the former* you are at once impressed with its rich and romantic loveliness. Its banks still covered with the primeval forest, which rising out of the placid water enriches the scene with its depth and variety of shades, attract the visitor to their bracing retreat and impress the mind still more strongly with a sense of the sequestered solitude of the scene. Within a pretty bay to the left of the upper lake, visitors may amuse themselves with an *echo* which is never evoked without success.

Passing over to the opposite extremity, you enter the Huron river, a deep and clear stream which supplies the lake. The angler has here a good opportunity for indulging his patient art, as the lake abounds with trout which generally rises freely to the fly. At this place and the northern end of the upper lake will be found the best fishing, but little sport being had in the other lake which is much more shallow.

A house kept by Mr. Verret on the borders of the lake affords comfortable quarters to visitors ; but they must bear in remembrance, in this case as for all other drives, the indispensable regulation in these excursions of bringing their *materiel* with them, without what they may be exposed to an involuntary fast. Large boats are in readiness and offer a safe mode of conveyance on the lake, in which it is customary to take a bath, the shores in many places being quite suitable for that purpose.

Seventh day.—This day should be reserved for a drive to the Chaudière Falls, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, at ten miles from Quebec and nine from Levis. The visitor ought to hire his carriage in Quebec, cross over to Levis on the ferry boats, which costs fifty cents for a double coach and thirty cents for a single horse waggon, both ways, and leave at ten o'clock in the morning. On his way, let him not omit to pay a visit to the fine paintings of the church of St. Romuald, which is a splendid temple. The road is picturesque all along and offers a new and charming view of the city and the timber coves on the banks of the St. Lawrence.

The falls themselves are an object of great interest, and preferred by many tourists to those of Montmorency, on account of the romantic wildness of the scenery which surrounds them. "Narrowed by salient points, says Bouchette, extending on each side, the precipice over which the waters rush is scarcely more than one hundred and thirty yards in breadth and the height from which the water descends is about as many feet. The masses of rock rising above the surface of the current, just at the back of the fall, divide the stream into three portions, forming partial cataracts that unite before they reach the basin which relieves them. The spray thrown up, being quickly spread by the wind, produces in the sunshine a most splendid variety of prismatic colors. The best view is to the left from a ledge of rocks that project into the basin; from this spot the scene is imposingly grand; the next point of view is from a parallel ledge behind

the former ; there is also a good view from the ledge of rocks above the fall, looking down and across the fall and up the river."

This fall is formed by the Chaudière, a river that takes its waters in lake Megantic and carries them into the St. Lawrence, a distance of near one hundred miles. It is through the valley of this river and of the Kennebec that Arnold and his troops came down to Levis from Boston in 1775 to join the army of Montgomery in the attack on Quebec.

On his return, the visitor should drive by Champlain street to *Près Ville* and see the place where Montgomery fell in the morning of 1st January, 1776. This spot is indicated by the golden inscription *Where Montgomery fell*, placed in the rock above the part of the street where the american general expired. Thence following back the same street to the Champlain Market Hall (45) and Notre-Dame street is seen the lower town or *Notre Dame des Victoires* church (23), in front of the square. As soon as Mountain hill street is reached, turn to the right in St. Peter street and you will see the banks (50), the custom house (42), and at the entrance of St. Paul street the places where stood the barriers attacked without success by Arnold in 1775. By Hope or Palace gate you will find your way to the Upper Town.

Falls of Ste. Ann , and St. Ferreol.

The mountains to the north of Quebec abound in picturesque sceneries, falls and lakes in which trout fishing is plentyful. It is there that Crikoff, a Boston

artist well known in the United States for landscape paintings, has taken them on the spot, in natural beauty. Tourists fond of visiting those natural beauties could employ some days more for that purpose, and we can assure them that they would be amply remunerated.

The finest falls in that direction are those of Ste. Anne and St. Ferréol. The fall of St. Anne is at about twenty miles from Quebec; the road lies through Beauport and the Montmorency Falls, Ange Gardien and Chateau Richer, where the remains of a franciscan monastery are still to be seen, not far from the picturesque cascade of the *Sault-à-la-Puce*. The old french church of Ste. Anne is also an object of interest, on account of the miraculous cures effected there by the saint. It is yearly visited by hundreds of pilgrims coming from distant places, who in proof of their cures leave crutches and other relics suspended on the walls.

The tourist should spend the night at Bacon's, near Ste. Anne Bridge, and not forget to bring his *materiel* with him, and start early in the morning, so that he may have time enough to inspect the several falls which the river exhibits within a few miles. On the west side of the river the road gradually ascends for nearly four miles, displaying as the elevation increases a magnificent and extensive prospect. Having arrived on a level with the falls of Ste. Anne it will be necessary to leave the road and have the assistance of a guide to reach the fall. On emerging from the forest, this noble and singular cataract bursts upon the

spectator. The extraordinary wildness of the scene could not be described ; the pencil of the artist alone could do it adequate justice. A pile of enormous rocks rise up in the bed of the river which rushes over and between them with conceivable velocity in three distinct channels that unite again before they come into the chasm below. Thence the guide should be instructed to return to the vehicle and start for the village of St. Féréol, a distance of four miles. Here the tourist leaves again the road and after seeing the falls of St. Féréol proceeds through the forest. The guide should be instructed to lead the visitor up the mountain by the side of the falls. He will thus be enabled, with a little further exertion, to witness another interesting feature in this river, a series of cascades known as the *Seven Falls*, which follow each other in rapid succession within a short distance of the fall described above.

Before returning to Quebec, the tourist should go to St. Joachim to visit the summer residence of the priests of the Seminary and ascend Cape Tourmente, 1200 feet high, from the summit of which is had a fine view of Quebec, thirty miles distant.

This excursion would take two days time and require an expense of about twenty dollars for a double coach carrying four persons.

II

ASPECT OF QUEBEC.

Quebec is an old fashioned european city by its appearance. It resembles the cities of Normandy, in France. It is partially built on a promontory called Cape Diamond, at the confluence of the St. Charles with the majestuous St. Lawrence. The geographical position of the city is $46^{\circ} 48'$ north latitude and $71^{\circ} 15'$ west longitude of Greenwich.

The city proper is divided into Lower and Upper Town. This last division is the part included within the fortifications. The Lower Town is under the walls, between the waters of the St. Lawrence and the foot of the promontory. It is here that is carried the wholesale, banking and shipping trade. Outside of the fortifications, on the promontory, to the south-west of the walls, are Montcalm and St. John suburbs; to the west, between the foot of the promontory and the St. Charles is St. Roch suburb, and further west St. Sauveur, which is an independant municipality. St Roch and St. John suburbs are in a great part inhabited by the french population, although there are great many french domiciled within the walls and in the Lower Town.

Quebec is divided into wards as follows : *Champlain ward*, from Sous-le-Fort street to Cap Blanc toll gate
St. Peter ward, from Sous-le-Fort to St. Roch street,

and from the river to the walls ; *St. Roch ward*, from St. Roch to St. Ours street, from the north side of St. Joseph street to the waters of the St. Charles ; *Jacques-Cartier ward*, from St. Roch to St. Ours street, and from the south side of St. Joseph street to the foot of the Cape ; *St. John ward*, from the *Glacis* or Gallows to St. Foye toll-gate, from the north side of St. John street to the limits of Jacques-Cartier ward ; *Montcalm ward*, from the Glacis to St. Foye toll-gate, from the south side of St. John street to the cliff of the promontory ; *Palace ward*, from Prescott gate to St. John gate, to the north side of Buade, Fabrique and St. John streets ; *St. Lewis ward*, from Prescott gate to St. John gate and to the south side of the same streets.

As to the appearance of the city, the Revd. Dixon gives the following description of it :

• Quebec is unique in its appearance within and without. Like New-York and Pittsburg, it stands on the point formed by two rivers ; though not, like them, meeting *in terminis*. The majestic St. Lawrence is one of these rivers and still rolls along its course ; and the other is the St. Charles, emptying itself into the greater stream from the north-west and thus forming the triangular point on which the city stands. It wears, in its general aspect, an appearance of great antiquity, quite unlike any other place on the continent. The streets are narrow, irregular and steep ; like many of the old seaports on our coast (of England) and those of France. The ecclesiastical buildings of all sorts, cathedrals, churches, convents, hospitals

and all the rest are seen to predominate every thing secular, like some old cathedral town in a papist country. This feature, together with the military air of the place, causes Quebec to wear an aristocratic and feudal appearance, perfectly dissimilar to the trading and commercial aspect of all the other places in America, either belonging to the States or to Great Britain. ,

Historical and Statistical Sketch on Quebec.

After St. Augustine, in Florida, and Jamestown, Quebec is the oldest city in North America. The site where it now stands was first visited by Jacques-Cartier in 1534, and then called Stadacona. Although this site offered many advantages for the building of a city, nothing was done until 1608, when Samuel de Champlain after landing at the mouth of the St. Charles transported his arms, provisions and tools to an elevated ground opposite the site of the Lower Town Church, and on the 3rd July of the same year, laid the foundations of the first building erected by the Europeans in this country.

Champlain was the founder and first governor of Quebec and the colony. In 1613 he sailed for France and returned in 1615, bringing with him three priests and a friar of the Franciscan or Recollet order. These priests undertook to educate the young indians, and before 1620, they had commenced the building of a small lodge on the shores of the St. Charles, where now stands the General Hospital. These Franciscans were in 1625 followed into the colony by three priests

and two friars of the Jesuits order coming to preach the Gospel to the indian tribes.

In 1620, Champlain left his habitation of the Lower Town, and built a temporary fort on the ground now covered by the Durham Terrace or Platform. Four years after, he rebuilt in stone and fortified this fort, which was called the St. Lewis Castle and has continued to be the residence of the governors of the colony till 1834, when it was burnt. In order to have an easy communication between the fort in the Lower Town and the Castel of St. Lewis, Champlain caused a road to be opened in 1623 ; it was the first highway opened in Canada and it now forms Sous-le-Fort, Mountain and Fort streets.

From the registers of births and marriages that begun to be kept in that year, it appears that the first french child born in Quebec was Eustache, son of Margaret Langlois and Abraham Martin, christened on the 24th October 1621. This Abraham Martin, the first pilot on the Lower St. Lawrence, settled on a lot of land forming, under the french, part of what is presently known as the Plains of Abraham, which derive this name from that of the first holder. The first wedding was that of Guillaume Couillard, who married Guillemette, daughter of Louis Hébert. This wedding took place on the 1st August, 1621.

Louis Hébert, a druggist from Paris, was the earliest immigrant coming to Canada with the intention of becoming a settler. He introduced farming into the colony. For that purpose he obtained a piece of land covering all the extremity of the promontory, to the

north of a line drawn from somewhere at the corner of Collins and St. John streets to the site of the Parliament buildings. He commenced the clearing of his land in 1617 : this first clearing was made on the ground which forms the garden of the Quebec Seminary. In the next spring, Hébert sowed in small quantity the first cereals that were gathered in Canada. In 1619, he built for his residence the first private family building erected in the colony. The site of this house was discovered a few years ago by some remains of the wooden foundations found under the entrance of the Seminary from the garden.

The colony was progressing when it was conquered by the English in 1629. England being at war with France, the King ordered Sir David Kirt, a french refugee, to capture Quebec. Accordingly Kirt sailed up the St. Lawrence and his little fleet soon appeared before the fort. Having no provisions to sustain a siege, Champlain was obliged to surrender and gave up Quebec to Kirt the 29th July 1629. By the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, 1632, Canada was restored to France and Champlain returned to Quebec in the same year as governor. He died in 1635. His wife, Helen Boulé, whom he had brought with him to C was the first european woman that came

Quebec was besieged a second time in 1690. The king of France having espoused the cause of the Stuarts, the war broke out and extended to America ; hostilities began between the New England colonists and those of Canada and an expedition by land and by water was undertaken against Quebec. The fleet

destined to besiege the city sailed from Boston under the command of Sir W. Phipps, and was seen before Quebec the 16th October, 1690. Phipps sent an officer to the governor of Quebec, with a summons ordering him in the name of William and Mary to surrender. Frontenac, who was then governor, answered that he acknowledged no king of England save James II, refused to surrender and said to the english officer: "I am going to answer your master by the mouths of my cannons and teach him that this is not the manner in which he ought to summon a person of my rank." No sooner had the officer returned to the ships than the garrison opened fire. The english were completely beaten, forced to withdraw and on their way home lost eight vessels in the St. Lawrence. This victory was celebrated in the colony and the king of France caused a medal to be struck to commemorate it.

The next attack against Quebec was successfully tried in 1759. Having been beaten and driven back by the French during a campaign that lasted for some years, the english and the New England colonists, according to the projects of Great Britain, resolved to take Quebec. For that purpose, they organised a double expedition by land and by water. The command of the fleet was given to major general Wolfe. After several unsuccessful attempts to land his troops on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, and his defeat at Montmorency, Wolfe determined to land above the city, and by a disguised manœuvre, he succeeded in landing at the place now called Wolfe's Cove, during the night of the 12th September,

1759. He scaled the heights and appeared on the Plains of Abraham the next morning. His troops were soon met by the french battalions and a sharp action issued, in which both the french and english generals, Montcalm and Wolfe, were killed. Though fighting with great courage, the french were beaten and the 18th September Ramsay, governor of Quebec, capitulated and opened the city to the english troops.

The next year Levis, who had the command of the french, attempted to retake Quebec. He appeared on the Plains of Abraham, met the english troops and fought the battle of Ste. Foye, in which he beat the english forces, and compelled them to take shelter under the walls of the city. But he could not force them to surrender and was obliged to return to Montreal without accomplishing his object. This battle is commemorated by a splendid monument erected on the place where it was principally fought.

In 1775, Quebec was still besieged ; this time the siege was undertaken by the rebel colonists of New England who had resolved to conquer Canada. They organised a two fold expedition commanded by General Montgomery and Colonel Arnold.

After capturing St. John, Montreal and Sorel, Montgomery continued his triumphant march to Quebec, whilst Arnold, who had left Boston in the middle of September, penetrated with 1,100 men through the forests of Kennebec and Chaudière rivers to join him and arrived first at Pointe Levis, on the 9th November. The 13th, late in the evening, he embarked his men in thirty-four canoes, crossed to Wolf's Cove ; then

he ascended the hill and took possession of General Murray's residence on Ste. Foye road and of the General Hospital. On his arrival, Montgomery took the command of the united forces and established his head quarters at Holland House, whilst Arnold occupied a house near Scotts' Bridge, on the road to Lorette.

The american troops established themselves in every house near the walls in St. Roch suburb, especially around the Intendant's Palace, below Palace Gate. They maintained the siege during the whole month of December without success. Despairing to reduce the city by that means, Montgomery resolved on a night attack, in the hope of either taking it by storm or of finding the garrison unprepared at some point. This was communicated to General Carlton who prepared everything to prevent a surprise.

At last, early in the morning of the 31st December, Montgomery and his New York troops advanced from the west by the road following the foot of the Cape from Sillery. Whilst Arnold came from the General Hospital through St. Roch towards the Lower Town the two parties having order to meet at the foot of Mountain street to force Prescott gate. To facilitate the meeting of the troops and the storming of the gate, two faint attacks on the west were to distract the attention of the garrison.

When Montgomery arrived with his 700 men at *Près-de-Ville*, opposite the place where an inscription commemorates his death, he found the road intercepted and commanded by a battery of three small guns

placed in a shed to the south of the pass. This post was entrusted to 30 Canadians, 8 British militiamen and 9 British seamen to work the guns. At day-break, some of the guard discovered a full corps on the march from Wolfe's Cove upon the post. The men had been kept under arms and in pursuance of judicious arrangements the enemy was allowed to approach unmolested within a small distance. They halted at about fifty yards from the barrier, and the guard remaining perfectly still, it was probably concluded that they were not on the alert. To ascertain this, an officer was seen to approach quite near to the barrier. After listening a moment or two he returned to the body and they instantly dashed forward to the attack of the post. This was what the guard expected; the artillery men stood by with lighted matches and at the critical moment the fire of the guns and musketry was directed with dreadly precision against the head of the advancing column. The consequence was a precipitate retreat.

The enemy having retired, thirteen bodies were found in the snow, but it was not ascertained that Montgomery had been killed until some hours afterwards, when General Carlton, anxious to ascertain the fact, sent an aide-de-camp to the Seminary to enquire if any of the American officers there prisoners would identify the body. A field officer of Arnold's division consenting, he accompanied the aide-de-camp to the scene of the action and pointed out Montgomery's body among the dead, besides those of his two aides-de-camp. The body of Montgomery was

then carried to a house on St. Lewis street, and decently entered near the gate of the same name.

In the meantime, Arnold attacked the north eastern side of the Lower Town with desperate courage, but with no more success. He led his men along the St. Charles until he came to Sault-au-Matelot, where a barrier had been erected with two guns. St. Paul street did not exist then, the tide coming up nearly to the base of the rock and the only path being the narrow alley now existing in rear of St. Paul street under the precipice itself. Here the visitor will find a jutting rock where was the first barrier. Arnold was leading the attack on this barrier when he was wounded at the knee by a musket shot which disabled him ; he was transported to the General Hospital.

However his troops made themselves masters of the barrier and pressed on to the attack of the second one, near the extremity of Sault-au-Matelot street which, with that of St. Peter street, was protected by means of hangards mounted with cannon, from the rock to the river. At this second barrier, the americans met with a determined resistance which they could not overcome, and General Carlton having ordered a sortie from Palace Gate to take them in rear and their rear guard, under captain Dearborn, having surrendered, the division of Arnold demanded quarter and were brought prisoners into the Upper Town. The officers were confined in the Seminary. In this unsuccessful attack the americans lost about one hundred killed and wounded and 426 prisoners.

The siege now resumed its former character of a blockade without any event of importance until March, when the Americans received reinforcements that increased their number to near 2000. In April Arnold was relieved by brigadier general Wooster. His army now approached the ramparts and reopened their fire with no more success than before. In the night of the 3rd May they made an unsuccessful attempt to destroy the ships in the Cul-de-Sac, with the intention of profiting by the confusion to attack the walls by escalade. Then, giving up all hopes of success, they became impatient to return to their country and the 5th May general Thomas, who succeeded Wooster, called a council of war in which it was resolved to raise the siege at once and proceed to Montreal. They immediately began their preparations, and broke up their camp in the next forenoon and retreated with precipitation after having blockaded the city for over five months.

Since that siege, no hostile banner has been displayed before Quebec, which is remarkable among the cities of North America for having been five times invested by regular forces : 1° in 1629, when it was captured by Kirt ; 2° in 1690, when it successfully resisted the attack of Phipps ; 3° in 1759, when after the battle of the Plains of Abraham it was once more entered by the English ; 4° in 1760, when Lewis vainly attempted to reconquer it, and 5° in 1775, when after having been stormed and blockaded for over five months by the Americans, these were compelled to abandon their expedition in despair.

Quebec has been the capital of all the french dominions in North America till 1759 and of Upper and Lower Canada, then forming one province, till 1791 ; since that date it has continued to be the capital of Lower Canada as late as 1841. At this date the seat of the Government of the united provinces of Upper and Lower Canada was transferred to Kingston and thence to Montreal till 1849 and after that to Quebec in 1851, where it remained till 1867, except during the period from 1855 to 1859, when it was in Toronto. By the Confederation act of 1867, Quebec is permanently established the capital of the Province of Quebec, formerly Lower Canada. It is also the seat of the roman catholic archiepiscopal and of the anglican episcopal sees.

The city has been municipally incorporated in 1833, provided with gaz accommodation in 1848, with water works and a complete system of drainage in 1853 and a splendid fire telegraph in 1865. It is now the acknowledged healthiest city of North America, especially in summer. For these and other improvements, Quebec has contracted a debt which, on the 12th of June 1872, amounted to \$3,326,095.35. The assessed value of the immovable property is \$34,000,000, of which \$8 000,000, representing military, government, religious or school properties, are exempted from taxation. For the year ended the 12th June, 1872, the revenue of the city was \$234 983.26 and the ordinary expenses \$248,649.74. Besides the taxes revenue above mentioned, there was received \$7,994.36 for bank dividends, \$4,748.22 for interest on

debentures and \$3,979.16 for miscellaneous, which make up for the whole expense. The water works which bring the best water from Lake St. Charles, nearly twelve miles from Quebec, to the city, yielded in the same year \$72,056.69. The affairs of the city are entrusted to the management of a city council, composed of eight aldermen and sixteen councillors, presided by the mayor, who has a salary of \$1,200 a year. Owen Murphy, Esq, is now (June 1874), mayor of the city.

The good order and protection against anything in contravention to the by-laws of the city are entrusted to a *provincial police force*, composed of seventy-three men and paid partly by the council and partly by the Province. It is an excellent, if not very numerous force. Captain Voyer and Captain Heigham are the superintendents of that force; their office, where any information can be had, is at No. 3, St. Ursule street, opposite the fire station.

The *population* of Quebec has regularly increased : it numbered 60 persons in 1620,—7,000 in 1720,—9000 in 1759,—19,880 in 1816,—20,396 in 1825,—25,916 in 1831,—40,000 in 1848,—42,053 in 1852,—59,990 in 1861 and 59,699 in 1871. The decrease during this last decade is, in fact, only apparent and more than accounted for by the removal of the imperial troops and government officials in 1865 and 1870.

According to *nationality*, our population is divided as follows : french canadians 40,890, english 3,974, irish 12,345, scotch 1861, dutch 8, italians 69, jews 15, russians 29, scandinavians 48, spanish 20, welch

24, swiss 8, germans 334, africans 12, indians 2, various origins 13 and origin not given 47. According to *religion*, it is thus divided :—roman catholics 52,357, anglicans 4,059, baptists 166, jewish 81, lutherans 29, congregational 130, adventists 7, methodists 794, presbyterians 1,613, protestants 399, and various creeds 54. There are twenty *churches* in the city :— 1 baptist, 9 roman catholic, 4 anglican, 3 methodist, 2 presbyterian and one for common use. The *benevolent institutions* are enumerated as follows :— 5 hospitals with 450 inmates, 4 orphanages with 278 inmates, 1 general asylum with 64 inmates. besides the Beauport Lunatic Asylum with 830 inmates. Of *educational institutions* there are six colleges and universities frequented by 372 pupils, 6 boarding schools for young ladies frequented by 875 pupils. The common schools of the city are attended by 10,245 children. As to *illiterate*, 6,283 are unable to read and 8,821 unable to write. Our population includes 49 deaf and dumb and 51 blind persons. In 1870 the number of births was 1,786 and the number of deaths 1,119.

The *area* comprised within the city limits is 7,386 acres. The number of *houses* is 8,302, of which 7,941 are inhabited and 361 not inhabited, besides 106 building. The inhabitants of these houses form 12,264 *families*. The *male* population is 27,962 and the *female* 31,737.—It must be observed that all the above figures on the population, schools, dwellings, &c., of Québec are compiled from the last census of Canada, taken in April 1870, or over four years ago.

Québec is the most important *seaport* of Canada.

During the fiscal year 1872-73 there was registered at the Custom House 1002 seagoing ships of an aggregate tonnage of 783,316 tons entering the port and 989 ships of an aggregate tonnage of 767,787 sailing out, making a total tonnage of seagoing vessels, inwards and outwards, of 1,551,103 tons. The *goods imported* during the same year were valued at \$7,504,140 and those *exported* at \$11,931,077, making a *total trade* of \$19,435,217. The products of the forest exported were valued at \$9,986,142, those of the animals at \$669,569 and those of the farm at \$591,195. During the same period 50 ships measuring 11,982 tons were built at Quebec, and 62 vessels measuring 14,676 tons were registered at the Custom House.

There are four banks having their principal offices in Quebec :—the *Banque Nationale*, with a paid up capital of \$1,961,250 ; the *Quebec Bank* with a paid up capital of \$2,386,530 ; the *Union Bank*, with a paid up capital of \$1,910,850 and the *Stadacona*, opened in February last, with a paid up capital of \$314,250, making for those four banks a total paid up capital of \$6,572,880. We have besides these local banks a branch of the *Bank of Montreal* and one of the *Bank of British North America*. Besides these banks of discount, there is the *Notre Dame Savings Bank*, which has three offices : one in the Lower Town, one in St. Roch and one in the Upper Town and the *Quebec Provident and Savings Bank*. The two buildings societies are the *Quebec Permanent* and the *Stadacona*. All these banks realize good profits and give all the requisite accommodation to our trade and commerce.

The principal *industries* of Quebec are the ship-building, the shoe, cabinet, india rubber and leather factories. Shoe making employs nearly 2,000 hands, the india rubber over 300, the large cabinet factories of Drum and Vallières about 350, and the tanning of leather nearly 300. Quebec is the largest leather manufacturing place of Canada, and its cabinet factories are only equalled by that of Jacques & Hayes, of Toronto. We also have large steel works, in which is adopted the new Viger process for smelting steel by one fusion only. These steel works are situated on the north bank of the St. Charles, in rear of the Marine Hospital. The rubber works, St. Paul street, Bresse and Woodley shoe factories, Dorchester street, St. Roch, and St. John street, St. John suburb, Drum's, St. Paul, and Vallières', 28 St. Valier street, are certainly worth seeing by persons taking some interest in manufactures.

The *newspapers* published in Quebec are the *Quebec Gazette*, tri-weekly, established in 1764, the *Quebec Mercury*, daily evening, established in 1804, *Le Canadien* (french), daily morning, established in 1806, and the oldest french paper published in America, the *Morning Chronicle*, daily, the *Budget* (english), daily evening, the *Journal de Québec*, french, daily evening, *L'Événement*, french, daily evening, and *Le Courrier du Canada*, a french tri-weekly. *Le Canadien* and the *Chronicle*, both published in the Lower Town, are the only morning papers devoted to commerce, finance and trade, besides politics and literature.

III

MONUMENTS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, Etc.

Quebec has no fine public buildings, as is well known ; but to those fond of seeing something antique, it offers many interesting edifices and places. In order to enable the tourist to visit these historical places and buildings with some interest, we will make an historical and descriptive sketch of each, classing them by order and marking each with a number corresponding to the ITINERARY.

MILITARY EDIFICES AND WORKS.

1. The Citadel.

It covers an area of about forty acres, on the highest part of Cape Diamond. It was built in its present form by the imperial government. In 1769 capt. Gordon and capt. Mann, of the Royal Engineers, made the plan of a citadel to be erected on that ground. The attack of the city by the Americans in 1775 proved the necessity of realising that plan and in 1779 the military authorities commenced the building of temporary works, according to a design drawn by capt. Twiss. These works soon became decayed, and in 1793 capt. Fisher reported the fact to the military authorities. However it was only in 1823 that the british government, at the suggestion

of the duke of Wellington, commenced the present citadel and the walls which surround the city.

The *first railway* built in Canada and perhaps America was used to carry the stone from the river to the summit of the Cape. It was a tramway ascending the cliff and in which the loaded cars were drawn up by a stationary engine. The remains of that tramway can still be seen by ascending the *Foulon stairs* from Champlain street.

The citadel and walls were completed in 1832 and 1833, at a cost of about \$25,000,000. It is quite useless to say that they are of no more use, which accounts for their decayed condition and the demolishing of the gates and walls. The citadel is now employed by the Canadian troops as barracks. The armory which was formerly an object of great interest has disappeared with the british troops, and the tourist would vainly seek for something really military. What remains of the buildings only shows what the citadel was in former times, when occupied by the english *red coats*.

The road to the citadel is cut through the *Glacis*, and enclosed on each side by solid stone walls. It leads into the outward ditch of the ravelin and thence into the principal ditch of the work, built upon both sides with walls of solid masonry and extending along the whole circumference of the citadel on the land and city sides. The main entrance is through Dalhousie gate, a massive construction. Within the arch of this gate are the guard-rooms. The visitor there has only to ask for a soldier to accompany him, and is not allowed to go any further with his carriage. Out-

side of this gate, before entering it, is a spacious area used as a parade ground, or rather an enlargement of the ditch formed by the retiring angles and fall of the bastion. In the face of this bastion are loopholes for the fire of musketry from within and on the top are embrasures for cannon. The loopholes serve also for the admission of air and light into the casemated barracks within.

On the top of the bastion is an extensive covered way or broad gravel walk with embrasures for mounting cannon, commanding every part of the ditch and glacis and every avenue of approach to the citadel. We would advise the visitor, as soon as he enters inside Dalhousie Gate and has a soldier to accompany him, to ascend to that walk, turning to his left, so that he may have a good view of the outside works and of the city. He need not see the buildings in the middle of the interior ground, because they have nothing to interest him. When he reaches the *flag staff*, let him pause and throw an eye on the splendid *panorama* which presents itself to his contemplation. Looking down towards the river, he sees the most active part of the port, the steamboats, sea going ships, the wharves and street of the Lower Town. To his right, on the other side of the St. Lawrence, is the picturesquely built town of Levis. In rear of the town, he discovers the new fortifications commenced and abandoned by the military authorities. Following the shore of the river, his eye reaches the church of St. Joseph de Levis, and, turning to the left, the extremity of the Island of Orleans, the entrance of the

Montmorency river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, the church and village of Beauport, that of Charlesbourg, above the city and enjoys the sentiment of admiration that the splendid view offered by the Laurentides Mountains inspires to all lovers of fine nature.

Proceeding from the flag staff to the south, towards the other corner of the citadel, the visitor passes near a platform surmounted by a flag and adjoining a stone building inhabited in the summer season by the Governor General of Canada. Then he passes in front of the officers' mess, the hospital, the magazines and the observatory, where the falling of a black ball indicates the regular time to the mariners in the port at one o'clock, and arrives at the south eastern end of the citadel. The soldier will probably draw his attention to a certain *Ich Dien* carved in a stone on the wall to commemorate the place where the Prince of Wales laid his hand whilst visiting the citadel. From that place, he will see the Grand Trunk Terminus on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, the immense rafts of timber covering the beach for over two miles, and the church of St. Romuald. Then looking before him, on the north shore of the river, his eye will embrace a part of the Plains of Abraham, one of the round towers called Martello Towers, and lower down the Montcalm Ward, in the middle of which appears the steeple of the Convent of the Good Shepherd. Now, he will walk along the wall and come back to the gate, where he took a soldier to accompany him. It is customary for gentlemen to give ten or twenty-five cents to that soldier.

2. The Fortifications around the City.

We extract the following description from the accurate work of Hawkins, published in 1834 :

• The fortifications are continued all round that portion of the city which is termed the Upper Town. They consist of bastions connected by lofty curtains of solid masonry and ramparts from twenty-five to thirty feet in height and about the same thickness, bristling with heavy cannon, round towers, loopholes and massive gates, recurring at certain distances in the circumference. On the summit of the ramparts from Cape Diamond (the citadel) to the Artillery Barracks, near Palace Gate, is a broad covered way or walk. This passes over the top of St. John's and St. Lewis Gate (now demolished).

• The city being defended on the land side by its ramparts, is protected on the other sides by a lofty wall and parapet, based upon the cliff and commencing near the river St. Charles at the Artillery Barracks (between St. John's and Palace gates). From Palace Gate (demolished in 1873), the fortifications are continued along the brow of the cliff overlooking the mouth of the St. Charles until they reach Hope Gate (demolished), a distance of three hundred yards. The wall near Hope Gate is loopholed for musketry and all the approaches are commanded by the works which here present a lofty and formidable appearance, projecting over the rugged cliff. At Hope Gate commences the gradual elevation of the ground which terminates at the eastern point of Cape Diamond. Beyond the gate the wall is continued until it reaches a

point opposite St. George street. Then it reaches the perpendicular cliff called the *Sault-au-Matelot*. From this eminence the Grand Battery commands the basin and the harbor below. In front of the Grand Battery the stone parapet is only a few feet high.

• Close to the Bishop's Palace (where Parliament buildings now stand) is Prescott Gate, (demolished in 1871) built of stone and presenting an appearance of massive strenght. It is protected on either side by powerful defences and by works which connect it to the right with the *Durham Terrace*. There the stone rampart or wall forms part of the building and is supported by counter-forts built upon the solid rock and immediately overlooking the Lower Town, at an elevation of more than two hundred feet. To the right or south-west side of the Durham Terrace is the Governor's Garden, within which is a small battery, also commanding part of the harbour. In front of the Governor's Garden the fortifications are continued for three hundred yards, until they reach the foot of the *Glacis* or acclivity towards Cape Diamond, crowned at that point by the round tower and flag staff (of the citadel).

• The circuit of the fortifications which enclose the Upper Town is two miles and three quarters: the total circumference outside the ditches and space reserved by the government, on which no house can be built on the west side, is about three miles. The average diameter is about fifteen hundred yards. •

The *panorama* from some parts of the fortifications is splendid. Above St. John's Gate, there is at sun-set

one of the most beautiful views imaginable. The St. Charles gamboling, as it were, in the rays of the departing luminary, the light still lingering on the spires of St. Roch, Lorette and Charlesbourg, until it fades away behind the lofty mountains present an evening scene of gorgeous and surpassing splendor.

COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES AND SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

3. The Seminary of Quebec

Was founded by Monseigneur de Laval Montmorency, first roman catholic bishop of Quebec and of Canada, in the year 1663. It was at first exclusively intended for the instruction of the young men destined to become priests ; but after the closing of the Jesuits College in 1764 on account of the order being suppressed by the Pope, the classes of the Seminary of Quebec were indiscriminately opened to all the young men wishing to complete a classical course of studies.

This institution comprises the *Grand Séminaire* and the *Petit Séminaire* ; the first is for the students in divinity and the other for the young men studying literature, philosophy and all the matters included in a first class classical course. The number of pupils attending the classes of the *Petit Séminaire*, the only catholic institution of the kind in Quebec, is generally much over 300. Some board at the Seminary and

others in their families. For the boarders the price of boarding and tuition for the year is \$100. Eighty of them only pay half this price, the other half being covered by the rent of houses and other properties given for that purpose by some members of the catholic clergy. The non-boarders pay \$1.25 a month for tuition when their parents are rich enough, while poor children are not required to pay a single cent.

The buildings of the Seminary form four wings four stories high, 684 feet long and 42 wide, except the old central wing which is only 36 feet in width. This central wing is nearly 200 years old, since it was built by bishop Laval : there is still to be seen the place where his servants cooked the bread for the use of the institution. The building is composed of four large wings.

The authority of the corporation of the Seminary is vested in a council presided by the superior, actually the Revd. Thos. E. Hamel, and appointed by the priests directors of the institution. The priests are divided into *agrégés* and *auxiliaires*. The *agrégés* are the real members of the corporation, to the advancement of which they devote themselves for no other consideration than their boarding, clothing and lodging, with a sum of \$20 a year for their amusement and personal expenses. The *auxiliaires* are not members of the corporation, but temporarily employed by it, at a salary of \$100 a year, with clothing, boarding and lodging, of course.

The Seminary has large revenues accruing from *seigniories* and landed properties bestowed unto it

by bishop Laval, who was a noble man and member of a very wealthy family,—and by many members of the clergy and other persons zealous to do something for the advancement of education.

To the american tourists, the Seminary offers same remembrances of a national character, for its having been the place of confinement of the american officers taken prisoners during the siege of the city by Arnold and Montgomery in 1775. Besides that, the only part worth seeing is the chapel, well known for its collection of fine and original paintings by the masters of the french school. The entrance to this chapel is through that of the Seminary, where a door-keeper receives the visitors and accompany them to the chapel containing the paintings indicated below and enumerated in order, pursuing the survey on the right hand, from the entrance :

I. The Saviour and the Woman of Samaria at Jacob's Well, near Sychar. St. John, iv —by LAGRE-NÉE.

II. The Virgin ministered unto by the Angels, who are represented as preparing the linen clothes for the child Jesus,—by DIEU.

III. In the lateral chapel on the right, a large figure of the Saviour on the cross, at the precise moment described by the Evangelist. St. John, xix, 30,—by MONEY.

IV. At the entrance,—The Egyptian Hermits, in the solitude of Thebais,—by GUILLOT.

V. In the chancel.—The terror of St. Jerome, at the

recollection of a vision of the day of Judgment,—by
D'HULLIN. (Copy).

VI. The Ascension of our Lord Jesus Christ,—by
P. CHAMPAGNE.

VII. The Saviour's sepulchre and interment,—by
HUTIN.

VIII. Above the altar,—The flight of Joseph to
Egypt. St Matthew, II,—by VANLOO.

Immediately above is a small oval delineating two
Angels,—by LEBRUN.

IX. The trance of St. Anthony, on beholding
Child Jesus,—by PARROCEL d'AVIGNON.

X. The day of Pentecost. Acts II,—by PH. CHAM-
PAGNE.

XI. St. Peter's deliverance from prison. Acts XII,—
by DE LA FOSSE.

XII. At the entrance of the lateral chapel on the
left,—another view of the Hermits of Thebais,—by
GUILLOT.

XIII. In the rear,—The Baptism of Christ. St.
Matthew, III,—by CLAUDE GUY HALLÉ.

XIV. St. Jerome writing,—by J. B. CHAMPAGNE.

XV. The wise men of the East adoring the Saviour.
St. Matthew, II,—by BOUNIEU.

The shrine on the right of the chief altar contains
the relics of St. Clement: that on the left, the relics
of St. Modestus.

This chapel was erected about a century ago.

4. Laval University.

In 1852 the Seminary obtained from Her Majesty a royal charter conferring upon this institution all the privileges enjoyed by the universities of England, and giving to the new university the name of the venerable founder of the Seminary, bishop Laval. This university is a first class institution and has faculties of Law, Medecine, Arts and Theology. There are eighteen chairs in the Faculty of Medecine, seven in the Faculty of Law ; the Faculties of Arts and Theology are not quite completely organized. The chairs in the Faculties of Law and Medecide are occupied by able professors, chosen amongst the most eminent advocates, judges and doctors of Quebec. Several of them have been sent to Europe to complete their studies in the french, belgian and german universities. All those professors are generously renumerated.

The university buildings are three in number and have been erected at a cost of \$238,788. The main building erected on the extremity of the promontary and in the finest place in Quebec,—is 298 feet in lenght, 60 feet in width and 80 feet in height, five stories. It is a plain, massive construction of cut stone, having much the appearance of an american cotton factory. The *Pensionnat* or boarding house for the pupils is another immense building of the same appearance and on the same side of the street. The school of Medicine is on the opposite side and not so large. The united lenght of these three buildings is 570 feet.

The main building is occupied by the private rooms of the professors, the large rooms for the meeting of

the University Council, the lectures rooms, the library, of 55,000 selected volumes, the museums containing 1000 instruments in the department of physics, 6000 specimens in the department of mineralogy and geology, classified by the famous american professor T. Sterry Hunt, the botanical department a large and splendid collection of canadian wood's, artificial fruits and 10,000 plants ; zoology over 1000 stuffed birds, about 100 quadrupeds, fishes, insects, &c., mineralogy, two *momies* brought from Egypt by Dr. Douglass and many indian skulls and objects of curiosity. The value of the library and of the museums are not included in the \$238,788 mentioned above.

The University is the property of the Seminary who have the exclusive control of its financial administration. The council, composed of the oldest professors, has the direction of the institution and is presided by the superior of the Seminary, who is *ex officio* rector of the University as the roman catholic archbishop of Quebec is *ex officio* visitor. Amongst the professors, there are protestants and catholics.

The *Panorama* enjoyed from the flat roof of the main building is said to be equal to that of the bay of Naples. Opposite Quebec, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, is seen the town of Levis, and further down the village of St. Joseph de Lévis ; to the north of this village stretches the extremity of the Island of Orleans, presenting a very agreeable view. Between the island and the north shore of the St. Lawrence, the eye discovers a high mountain that seems to stretch across the river ; it is Cape Tourmente, having its summit

1,800 above the level of the water. The file of white houses along the river is diversified by the shining spires of the churches of St. Anne, Chateau Richer, L'Ange-Gardien and Beauport. The mouth of the Montmorency river is seen between the churches of Beauport and L'Ange-Gardien. To the north-west are discovered the village of Charlesbourg and the Indian church of Lorette. Looking down to his feet, the visitor embraces in a glance St. Roch suburb, with its large church surmounted by two spires and further west St. Sauveur, which is the extremity of the city in that direction. On the Cape, the Upper Town presents itself to the gaze of the visitor, whose eye discovers the two spires of the catholic church in St. John suburb and that of the Convent of the Good Shepherd in Montcalm ward, and then reaches the citadel and the St. Lawrence again. It is impossible to describe the beauty of the view offered by the Island of Orleans, the mountains and the valley of the St. Charles, forming by its confluence with the St. Lawrence the bay of Beauport.

Whilst he is on the roof, the visitor can see in the Seminary garden the first land cleared by a regular settler in 1617 and under the entrance of the Seminary from the garden the place where he built the first private dwelling erected in Canada in 1619.

5. Morrin College

Was founded some twelve years ago. Dr. Morrin having left \$80,000 to endow such an institution, this sum was applied to the establishment of the present

college. Actually, the Faculties of Law and Medicine, though organised and provided with good professors, are not in operation and there are no lectures given. In the Faculty of Divinity, lectures are regularly given by Revd John Cook, D. D. In other branches, the professors are Revd. John Cook, professor of Moral Philosophy, Logic and English Literature ; Revd. A. McQuairre, M. A., Mathematics ; Revd. Geo. Weir, M. A., Classics and professor of Hebrew ; Revd. J. Douglas, Chemistry ; Revd. John Cook, is principal, and D. Wilkie, secretary-treasurer of the institution.

Till those last years, the lectures were given in the rooms of the Masonic Hall ; but when the government abandoned the old prison, the governors of Morrin College bought and repaired it for the installation of their institution. It is a very old building, having been erected in 1810 by the provincial legislature at a cost of \$60,000. It is a handsome and compact structure of grey stone, three stories in height, 160 feet long by 68 in breadth. It is situated between the top of St. Stanislas and St. Angele streets, with the front towards the former.

The rooms of the Morrin College contain a museum of natural history and some other objects of interests.

In the same building are also to be seen the rooms and library of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, which are certainly worth seeing.

6. Laval Normal School.

This school is maintained at the cost of the Provincial Legislature and is intended for the instruction of

young men wishing to become school teachers, although many, after completing their course, study Law, Medicine and Theology. There is also a common school attached to the institution.

The classes are held in the late St. Lewis Castle, near Durham Terrace, on the spot where Champlain erected the first construction to which he gave that name, in 1620. The present building was erected after 1834, when the one built in 1809 was burnt. It is three stories in height, 102 in length, 41 in breadth and two stories high, with one wing 31 by 32 feet, also two stories high, and another wing 62 by 23 feet and three stories in height, massive and plain, without the least appearance of architectural ornamentation. In rear is a garden, commanding a fine view on the harbour, for the use of the pupils.

The *personnel* of this institution is composed as follows :—Rev'd. P. Lagacé, principal ; F. X. Tous-saint, N. Lacasse, professors of Normal School ; J. B. Cloutier and D. M. Sweeney, teachers of Model School. Boys only are admitted in this institution.

7. High School.

• One of the best educational institutions, says Russell, in his *Quebec as it is, &c.*, is the High School of Quebec. It owes its origin to the Reverend Dr. Cook, of St. Andrew's Church, who has taken a warm and active interest in whatever could conduce to its efficiency and success. It was established in 1842 and incorporated in 1845. It belongs to shareholders, amongst whom are annually chosen fifteen trustees

who have the control of the institution, which is non-sectarian, and who receive no pecuniary benefit to fulfil that position. The professors are, M. Miller and G. Martin; their classes are attended by about one hundred boys, who contribute about \$2,400 towards the maintaining of the institution, which receives a grant from the Province. Mr. D. Wilkie, M. A., is the tutor and treasurer, and W. Walker, the secretary of the institution.

The building of the High School is a gothic structure of grey granite, 42 long by 30 broad, situated on St. Denis street, on the Cape, facing the Glacis and the citadel. It was erected in 1865, at a cost of \$15,000.

8. Ursulines Convent.

This is the oldest educational institution for girls in North America. It was founded in 1639 by Madame de la Peltrie, a young french widow of rank and fortune. She came to Canada in that year with three ursuline nuns and immediately commenced the execution of her project. In 1641 she built the first convent, that was destroyed by fire in 1650. It was erected again on the same spot and met with a similar fate in 1686. The foundations of that of 1641 and the walls of that of 1650 being used, a third building was erected after that fire, and is still to be seen in rear of the modern construction facing Garden and Parloir streets. The convent buildings, a pile of massive structures of stone two and three stories high, are erected on a ground covering an area of seven acres,

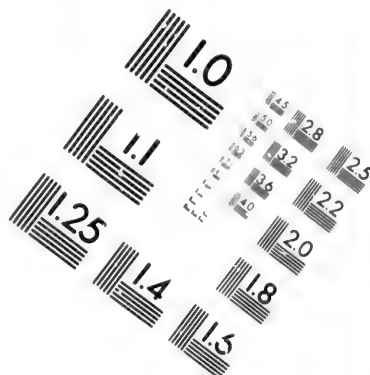
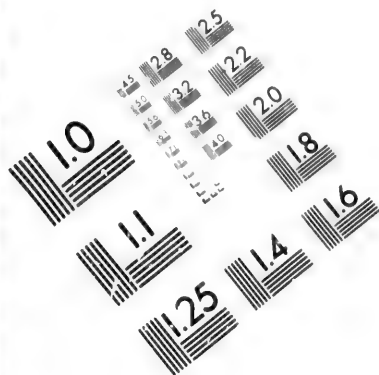
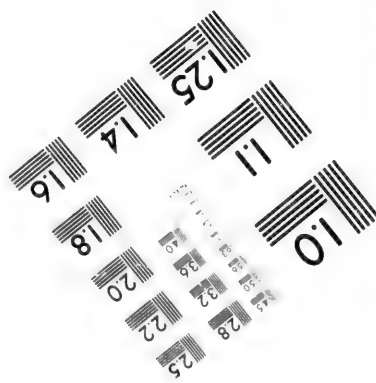
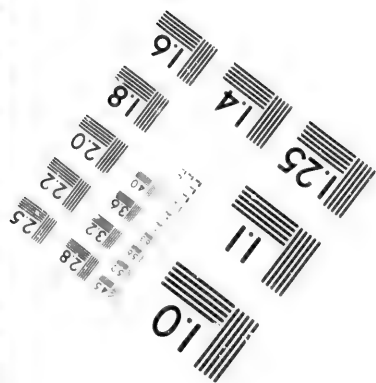
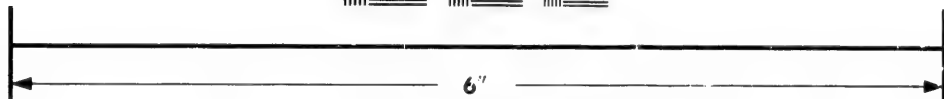
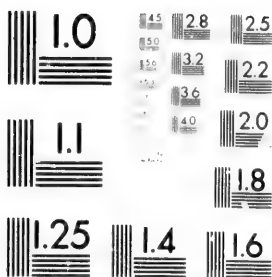


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surrounded by St. Lewis, St. Ursule, Ste. Anne and Garden streets.

The *entrance* to the convent faces the end of Parloir street. The chapel, 95 feet long and 45 broad, is on Garden street. It is quite plain outside, but the interior is pleasing, though simple. On the right side of the principal altar is seen a large grating which separates the church from the choir in which the nuns attend the divine service. Being cloistered, they never come out of their cloister, and hence the necessity of that grating. No man, not even the chaplain, is allowed to enter the cloister, and to this rule there was only one exception for the Prince of Wales, who had permission to visit the cloister.

The Ursulines give a first class and highly finished education for a sum for which the merest rudiments could not be obtained elsewhere.

They receive pupils of all creeds and protestants give them credit for not influencing the religious opinions of the pupils who are not catholic. This accounts for the great number of english, scotch, irish and even american girls of protestant creeds frequenting this institution. Some of the scholars are boarders in the institution and others only day scholars. Besides the regular classes of the convent, there is the Laval Model School for girls and a free school, which is attended by a great number of children. The number of the nuns and novices is about ninety and that of the pupils-boarders 200, day scholars 125 and those frequenting the free school about 300, making in all 625 pupils. The resources of the institution are the fees required

from pupils whose parents can pay them and the revenue accruing from landed properties, in the city and outside, bestowed upon the convent by Madame de la Peltrie and some other charitable persons.

The objects of interest in this convent are the paintings and monuments in the chapel. The following is the list of those paintings and monuments enumerated in order, commencing the survey to the right from the door:—

1. Over the door.—*Jesus sitting down at meal in Simon's House,—Mary Magdalena,*—by Philippe de Champagne (french school).

2. *Death of St. Jerome,* (italian school) from the Dominichino.

3. *The Guardian Angel.*

(Epistle or right side when facing the altar).

4. *Bishop St. Nonus admitting to penance St. Pélagie,*—by J. Prudhomme (1737, french school).

5. Montcalm's Monument, placed there by Lord Aylmer, then governor of Canada, in 1831.

6. *The Miraculous draught of fishes,*—by de Dieu (french school, 1741).

7. Monument erected to the daughters of the Honorable P. J. O. Chauveau, ex-president of the Canadian Senate. This monument was made by Marshall Wood, the celebrated english statuary.

8. Monument erected to the family of the Honorable H. L. Langevin, C. B., ex-minister of Public Works in the Dominion Government and brother to the right reverend Jean Langevin, bishop of Rimouski. This marble was made by an artist of Ottawa.

9. Monument in honor of Montcalm, erected the 14th September, 1859. The words were composed by the French Academy in 1763. The marble is from the United States and the engraver Mr. Morgan, of Quebec.

10. *The Wise and the Foolish Virgins*, (italian school of Florence).

11. *The Virgin, the Infant and St. Catherine, virgin and martyr*.

12. *The Annunciation*, sculpture on the two doors near the altar.

13. *The birth of Christ, the Sheppards*,—above the altar, by Vigneau (french school).

14. *The Saviour preaching*, by Champagne (french school).

15. The Saviour exhibiting his heart to Religious.

16. The true portrait of the Saviour, according to St. Luke.

17. The Virgin and Infant, above the pulpit.

18. *Redemption of captives at Algiers*, by the Rev. *Fathers of Mercy*, by Restout (french school).

19. France offering religion to the Indians of Canada, an allegory.

20. *St. Peter concealing himself to witness the sufferings of Christ* (spanish school).

Those paintings were for the most part bought in France in 1815. The present church in which they are to be seen was built in 1728 and is consequently one hundred and forty-six years old.

Within the precincts of this chapel lie buried the remains of general Montcalm, who was mortally

wounded in the battle of Abraham, 13th September, 1759. A marble slab placed on the wall by Lord Aylmer, in 1832, indicates the spot where the body was entered. This legend is carved in the slab :

(Translation.)

HONNEUR	HONOUR
à	to
MONTCA LM !	MONTCA LM !
LE DESTIN EN LUI DÉROBANT	FATE IN DEPRIVING HIM
LA VICTOIRE,	OF VICTORY
L'a récompensé par	Rewarded him by
UNE MORT GLORIEUSE !	A GLORIOUS DEATH !

Some years ago, it being necessary to repair the wall, an aged nun, sister Dubé, who had attended the funerals, pointed out the grave of Montcalm. The skeleton was found and the skull placed in custody of the Chaplain, actually the Revd. Mr. Lemoine, who shows that relic with pleasure when asked for by visitors of distinction. He also shows a painting which represents Quebec as it was in 1641.

English troops were stationed in this convent during the winter of 1759, following the capture of Quebec, and the table on which the first sentence of death was rendered by the british authorities against a woman for poisoning her husband is still to be seen in the rear part of the convent.

Visitors wishing to visit this institution must, when they go in, ask permission to the Chaplain, whose kindness and amability are never wanting.

9. Convent of the Congregation.

This convent, situated in St. Roch's parish, opposite the church, was established in 1843. The cost of building was in great part assumed by the Revd. Mr. Charest, curate of St. Roch's, who subscribed \$32,000 in favour of this and other educational institutions in the parish.

The institution is directed by about twenty-six nuns and novices who educate in an average 300 boarding and 800 day pupils. This convent has a branch at St. Sauveur, with nine sisters and 500 pupils. Out of these 1,300 day pupils, 1000 are educated gratis, 30 pay 20 cents a month, 170 pay ten cents and one hundred five cents. The institution receives yearly \$100 from the provincial government and \$500 from the municipality of St. Sauveur.

10. Bellevue Convent.

It is another branch of the Convent of the Congregation and quite an aristocratic institution. The present building, on St. Foye road, was completed last year and the classes installed in it. No day pupils are admitted in this convent, which is exclusively for the use of boarders. The instruction given here is superior, whilst every thing concerning hygiene, &c., is perfect. Tourists taking interest in educational institutions should not omit to visit this convent.

11. Academy of Jésus-Marie.

This is another first class institution for the education of young ladies. It is owned and conducted by

french nuns, the Sisters of Jésus-Marie, well known for the superiority of their teaching. The system followed in that institution is that of father Lacordaire, which is the best adapted to develop the reasoning and judgment of the pupils who are not required to learn anything by memory, but exclusively by analysis. All the matters comprised in a first order classical course of studies are taught in this institution.

As to hygiene, the academy of Jésus-Marie is undoubtedly the best institution in Quebec. Ventilation and airing in every room is perfect, and the place where the convent is situated is one of the healthiest around the city. The ground occupies an area of several acres and is covered with trees giving a splendid appearance to the place and a great deal of comfort to the pupils.

This convent is at about three miles from Quebec, on St. Lewis road, behind the parish church of St. Colomban of Sillery. It is a fine and large white brick building, spacious and built with all the modern improvements, under the direction of Rev. Mr. Audette, member of the Board of Arts and Manufactures. We would invite the tourist to visit this institution and, through the kindness of Mr. Audette, go up on the roof of the building, from which place he will enjoy one of the finest views of Quebec, the Plains of Abraham, the St. Lawrence and all the surrounding country.

12. Convent of the Good Shepperd.

The sisters conducting this institution have classes attended by a great number of pupils, the most

part paying nothing or most nothing. The principal object of these nuns, whose institution was established in 1850, is to convert and relieve in their asylum penitent girls. It was founded by means of donations and subscriptions of charitable persons. The number of the nuns is about seventy-five and that of the novices twenty. Besides the 400 or 500 girls to whom they give education, they have about ninety penitents and thirty young girls in their reformatory. The government grant per head of the latter is \$5.00 a month and that from the school commissioners \$800 a year. These sums are far from meeting the expenses of the establishment, which exceed \$17,000, so that the balance is raised by subscriptions amongst charitable persons.

This convent is situated in Montcalm ward, Scott street. It is a large stone building surmounted by the high steeple of the church attached to the establishment.

13. Convent of the Sisters of Charity.

This is another educational and charitable institution. The sisters receive orphans and infirm persons, which is their first object, and keep classes in which are educated over 700 girls, more than half gratis and the rest for ten cents a month. The number of infirms and orphans varies from 100 to 150. When they find an occasion, the sisters place those orphans in good families.

This convent, a massive stone building, situated on D'Aiguillon street, near the Glacis and St. John's

Gate, was established by bishop Turgeon, who raised the necessary funds from charitable persons through all his diocese. The Sisters have no means of their own, except their work and small grants from the Government and the school trustees. Over \$10,000 must be raised by subscriptions every year. It is acknowledged that this convent is a blessing for the city.

HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

14. The Hôtel-Dieu.

It is the oldest institution of the kind in North America; it was established in 1639 by the duchess d'Aiguillon, who came from France with three nuns of the *Hospitatives* order from Dieppe. The object of this institution is the reception and care of the sick who are indigent and distressed. All proper attendance both from the nuns and physicians, with every necessary comfort, is gratuitously administered. The annual expenditures are considerable and although the revenues are ample, yet from the munificence of the relief which is afforded to numerous poor persons, the provincial parliament is obliged to contribute to the liberality of the institution by a small grant from the public treasury amounting to \$640 a year.

In the convent the sisterhood reside, who now include the Superior and thirty-three nuns and some

novices. The regularity, neatness and purity with which the establishment is conducted and the solace of the wretched who find refuge in this hospitable domain are highly exemplary.

The convent, of which the entrance is on Palace street, is a spacious building, the largest portion extending nearly one hundred and thirty feet by seventeen in depth, and three stories high. A wing on the north-west side is two stories high, fifty yards in height and as many feet broad. The church is externally plain and the interior little adorned. The entrance is on Charlevoix street. The paintings may be examined on application to the Chaplain. The following are originals : The Nativity of Christ, Luke II, by *Stella*, the Virgin and Child, by *Coppel*, the Vision of Ste. Thérèse, by *Monageal* and St. Bruno wrapt in Meditation by *Le Sueur*.

The ground occupied by this convent has an area of about twelve acres. The corner stone of the building included in the present increased edifices was laid by Governor Lauzon on the 15th October 1654. The duchess d'Aiguillon, and her uncle, the famous Cardinal Richelieu, endowed this institution with an annual rent of 1,500 livres, first and afterwards doubled this grant. It is by means of this rent and that of other donations that the sisters are enabled to conduct their establishment.

15. The General Hospital.

The establishment thus denominated is situated in St. Sauveur municipality, on the banks of the St.

Charles and was commenced in the year 1693 by the second roman catholic bishop of Quebec, Mgr. de St. Vallier, who instituted it expressly to relieve invalids and persons afflicted by disease. It is a spacious and comparatively fine structure, a parallelogram of nearly equal sides, seventy-six yards in length and eleven yards deep, and on the south-west a wing projects more than forty yards by fifty feet broad. Attached to the convent is a neat and convenient church; but it contains nothing peculiarly distinctive in character, except its ornaments. The paintings are copies only of the originals in the other churches and chapels. For the building, furniture, &c., of this hospital, bishop de St. Vallier expended 100,000 crowns. The institution was endowed by grant of landed properties which are, with the labour of the nuns and a yearly grant from the Government of nearly \$2,000 the only resources of the establishment. To superintend the convent there are the superior and seventy nuns, all cloistered. The number of sick and old persons received in the institution generally exceeds one hundred and fifty annually.

American tourists should not forget that Colonel Arnold, commanding with Montgomery the New England troops besieging Quebec in 1775, was transported to that General Hospital after he was wounded in the attack upon the Sault-au-Matelot barrier, in the morning of the 31st December.

13. The Hopital du Sacré Cœur.

Here is quite a modern institution, founded in 1873 by the present archbishop of Quebec, Mgr. Tasche-

rean. The building, a plain cut stone edifice three stories high, was completed last fall and the hospital immediately opened for the reception of foundlings and persons attacked by hideous or contagious diseases, which is the object of this institution. The nuns in charge of that convent were taken from the General Hospital. This Hopital du Sacré Cœur is situated on the St. Charles, behind St. Sauveur, not far from the road to Lorette. It is worth a visit from persons taking interest in such institutions.

17. Canada Military Asylum.

This asylum was established and maintained by the english forces in Canada to afford a refuge to the widows and orphans of the men dying here in the service. It is inhabited by a few persons, the british troops having been withdrawn from Canada some two or three years ago. The building, situated on St. Lewis road, near the Martello Towers, is a good sized stone structure, two stories high.

18. Ladies Protestant Home.

A little further on St. Lewis road than the Military Asylum is this 'Home,' a benevolent institution established and maintained through the subscriptions of some charitable protestant ladies. This asylum is intended for the reception of sick and distressed females of protestant creed. It is a plain, but well looking white brick building, erected only a few years ago.

19. St. Bridget Asylum.

The Irishmen of Quebec have established that asylum for the relief of the sick and infirm persons of their nationality. It is managed by a board of trustees and supported by the voluntary contributions of the Irish population, and a small grant of the Legislature. The building is situated at corner of St. Lewis road and de Salaberry street, opposite the Ladies Protestant Home. It is a neat and large cut stone edifice.

20. Finlay Asylum.

Some years ago, a Miss Finlay bequeathed a sum of \$800 to be applied for the relief of the poor as the Anglican bishop would think proper. Dr. Mountain, then bishop of Quebec, invested the money and when it had increased to \$2,000, he proposed the erection of the present building, and the institution was inaugurated on the fifteenth anniversary of his Lordship's ordination. Some charitable persons, following the example of Miss Finlay, subscribed for the same purpose, so that the necessary funds were easily gathered. This asylum is supported by the members of the Anglican church of Quebec for the relief of the infirm of that creed. A part of the building is employed and rented by the Male and Female Orphans Asylum, corporate bodies independent of each other as they are of the Finlay Asylum, and established for the purpose indicated by their name.

This building was erected by Mr. Archer, at a cost of \$14,000. It is a cut stone structure, rather massive,

situated in a fine place near the St. Foye road toll-gate.

21. Marine Hospital.

This edifice, one of the finest constructions in Quebec, was designed by M. M. Blacklock, from the Temple of the Muses on the Elissus, near Athens. It presents a front of two hundred and seventy feet and is situated at the northern end of Crown street, on the north of Pointe-aux-Lièvres, a peninsula formed by a circuit of the St. Charles, near which Jacques-Cartier spent the winter in 1535. The remains of *La Petite Hermine*, of about sixty tons, and one of the vessels in which this celebrated navigator crossed the Atlantic, were found in 1844 by Joseph Hamel, Esq., bedded beneath the soil, opposite the upper end of *Pointe-aux-Lièvres*, at 3,037 feet to the southward of the Marine Hospital.

The outside walls of this building are of cut stone and its roof is covered with tin. It consists principally of a central corps, four stories high, seventy feet long and fifty-eight wide, and a wing at either end, one hundred feet in length. The main entrance to the central corps is through a portico which is thirty-five feet in length and eight and a half in breadth, formed by four columns thirty inches diameter at the base, of the ancient ionic order resting on a cut-stone base and supporting an entablature of cut-stone. There is in this building accommodation for two hundred and twenty-five patients.

Near the main building, but completely separated

from it, stands the Cholera Hospital, a wooden structure 202 feet long by twenty-four wide, two stories high and capable of accommodating one hundred cholera or fever patients.

The first stone of the principal building was laid on the 28th of May 1832, the anniversary of the birth day of William IV. The central portion and west wing were completed at a cost of \$60,000 in July 1834 when the building was opened for the reception of sick mariners and immigrants. The east wing was constructed in 1851-5-6 at an expense of about \$50,647. The whole expense incurred for the construction of the stone building and of the cholera hospital, completed in its present form in 1866, amounts to \$118,647.

The management of this hospital is entrusted to a board of commissioners appointed by the government. The present board is composed of Dr. P. Wells, secretary, Dr. Robitaille and Dr. Von Island: Drs. Landry, Lemieux and Rowand are the visiting physicians and Dr. Catellier the residing physician. In their report to the government for the year 1872-73, the commissioners give the following figures, which prove the usefulness of the hospital :

Total number of admissions 1323

Discharged	1209	} 1323
Died.....	55	
Remaining	79	

Of these were :

Sailors	723	} 1323
Immigrants.....	125	
Town people.....	475	

The expenses for the same year amounted to \$20,142.70. These expenses are defrayed by the federal and local governments, the latter contributing a fixed sum of \$4,000 a year supposed to represent the expenses incurred for the treatment of town people, who are also received in this hospital, when they have good recommendations and are needy. Well to-do people, having not their families in the city, are also received and treated in this hospital, at a very moderate cost.

The main building, in which is the resident physician, Dr. Catellier, a professor of Laval University, is surrounded by a garden planted with trees, in front, and a fine iron railing.

Tourists should do well not to omit a visit to this hospital, which is about the finest building of Quebec, although situated in one of the least frequented parts of the city.

22. Quebec Lunatic Asylum.

On the splendid property of judge de Bunn, purchased for that purpose, this asylum was built as a refuge and place of special medical treatment for the insane. The site is very fine and most appropriated to such an establishment. From the buildings, the patients have a view on the harbour and city of Quebec, whilst in the other direction they enjoy a magnificent spectacle offered by the lofty Laurentides mountains. The grounds are adorned with trees, flowers and meadows in front of the main building, near which flows a little stream. Attached to the establishment is a

large and admirably kept farm on which part of the vegetables used is raised

There are two buildings : one for male and one for female patients. This last named is a cut stone construction four stories high in the center, three at the extremities and two for the sections between the corner towers and the center, which is surmounted by an elegant cupola. The front of the central part is occupied by the entrance, and the lodgings of the superintendent, Mr. C. Vincelette, and those of the resident physician, Dr. Belanger. The rest of the building is inhabited by the female patients. In rear are the kitchen, the washing room, the gaz and water works. The size of the building is about 200 feet by 100.

In the other building, of more recent and less ornamented construction, are the male patients. The size of this building, erected in 1864, is about the same as that of the other, but it is in all its parts four stories high. It is well ventilated and heated by steam, as the female building.

The whole establishment costs over half a million of dollars. It is owned and conducted by Dr. Landry and Dr. Roy, who neglect nothing to make it a first class institution. According to a contract passed with the government, the Province pays a fixed sum for the maintainance of the institution and when the number of the patients exceeds a certain figure, the proprietors receive from the government \$132 a year for each additionnal person. In his able and exhaustive report published last winter, Dr. Roy gives the

following comparative table of the expenses incurred in various countries for the treatment of each lunatic :

England	\$122.00	United States.....	\$257.69
France	136.58	Quebec Asylum.....	108.00

This last figure is the best proof that can be given of the excellent management of this institution, when it is acknowledged by all specialists that the Quebec Asylum is inferior to none in America or Europe as regards the comfort and good treatment of the patients who, in July, 1873, numbered 884, viz : 448 men and 436 women. From January, 1872 to July, 1873, the number of admissions was 182 men and 133 women, in all 315. The sum paid last year by the Provincial Legislature was \$177,000.

Although it is called the Quebec Asylum, this institution is situated in the parish of Beauport, on the road to Montmorency, at a distance of two miles and a half from the city. That spot was chosen by the founders of the establishment, Drs. Douglass, Morrin and Fremont, who started it in 1845, on account of its healthyness, its fine position and its isolation. It is the only institution of the kind in the province, that of St. Johns belonging to the government instead of being a private enterprise as that of Quebec.

Specialists who would like to see the asylum, and make a complete examination of it, which requires at least half a day, should do well to apply to Dr. Roy, corner of Collins street, Upper-Town. Through the kindness of this gentleman, they can have any information or permission they may wish for.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

23. Church of Notre-Dame des Victoires.

It is only interesting on account of its antiquity and being the first roman catholic church erected in Canada. The building which stands in the Lower Town square, is plain and massive within and without and has lost by repeated repairs its antique looking, though the walls are for the most part those erected previously to 1690, since they have not been completely demolished during the various sieges of Quebec.

In the year 1690, according to Hawkins, amid the joy caused by the defeat of Sir William Phipps in his attempt to capture the town, the *fête of Notre-Dame des Victoires* was established, to be annually celebrated in this church on the 7th October, that being the day on which the first intelligence of the coming of the fleet was received. After the shipwreck of the english fleet in 1711, which was considered a second victory, a little less than a miraculous interposition in their favor, this church received the name of *Notre-Dame des Victoires*, in order to commemorate both occasions. It was destroyed by the fire from the Pointe Lévis batteries in 1759. It is said that it contained at that time a picture representing a city in flames, with an inscription stating that in the year 1711, when Quebec was menaced with a siege by Admiral Walker and General Hill, one of the *religieuses* prognosticated that the church and Lower Town would be destroyed by the British in a conflagration before the year 1760.

It also contained the flag taken by the Canadians from Phipps' ship in 1690.

There is no regular service in this church since a longtime, and it is only looked as a chapel under the administration of the Upper-Town church authorities.

24. The Roman Catholic or french Cathedral.

In the year 1647, the building of this cathedral was commenced and pursued under the auspices of bishop Laval, and nineteen years afterwards, on the 18th July, 1666, it was consecrated under the name of Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. It superseded the chapel of the Jesuit's college, which was for some-time used as the parochial church of Quebec. Of course, this building has suffered much from the fires occasioned by the storming of this city during the sieges, but the foundations and part of the walls are still the same, so that it may be said with accuracy that this church dates from 227 years. It is the oldest church in America.

It occupies, says Hawkins, the south side of the market square in the Upper-Town. It is distinguished rather for its solidity and neatness, than for splendor or regularity of architecture. The ailes or wings, considerably lower than the nave of the church, and the lofty tower and spire built without and separated from it on the south side, destroy all external symmetry, yet do not detract from the religious appearance of the pile. Within it is very lofty, with massive arches of stone dividing the nave from the ailes, above which is a gallery on each side running the whole length of

the interior. It is described by Colonel Bouchette as 216 feet in length by 108 in breadth. It is able to contain a congregation of 4,000 persons. At the east end are the grand altar and the choir, superbly decorated. There are also four chapels in the ailes, dedicated to different saints. In a transverse gallery at the west end is the organ, in charge of Mr Ernest Gagnon, who attended the courses of the *Conservatoire* of Paris. The walls are decorated with fine paintings, of which follows a list numerated in order, commencing the survey to the right from the entrance, following the passage along the pillars which divide the nave from the wings :

1.—*The Holy Family*, by Blanchard (1600–1630, ordinary painter to the King of France.)

2.—*The Saviour insulted by the Soldiers*,—St. Matthews, XXVII, 27, 31,—by Fleuret, (french school.)

3.—*Birth of Christ*, a splendid copy of the celebrated painting by Annibal Carrache, (italian school.)

4.—Above the altar, in the Holy Family Chapel, *The flight of Joseph into Egypt*, a copy of the original by Vanloo (flemish school) in the Seminary Chapel, by Theophile Hamel.

5.—In the choir, on the right hand side, *Our Saviour attended to by the angels after the temptation in the desert*, by Restout, (1692–1718, french school.)

6.—Above the main altar,—*The Immaculate Conception*, Lebrun's, (french school) style.

7.—In the choir, on the left hand side,—*St. Paul's exaltacy*, by Carlo Maretti (1625–1713) italian school)

8.—In St. Ann's Chapel, above the altar, *Miracles*

of *St. Ann*, by A. Plamondon, canadian artist and a pupil of Paul Guerin.

9.—On the first pillar, Gospel side, *Our Saviour* on the Cross, by Van Dick (1599–1641, flemish school).—This painting is one of the most remarkable in America and certainly the best in Canada.

10.—On the third pillar, *The Pentecost*, by Vignon, (french school.)

11. On the fourth pillar, *The Annunciation*, by Restout, (french school.)

12.—In the chapel, above the altar, *Laying into the Sepulchre*, copied by A. Plamondon from the original by Hutin, in the Seminary Chapel.

13.—*The Baptism of Christ*, by Claude Guy Hallé (1652–1736, french school.)

On application to the keeper of the sacristy, visitors are allowed to see the wards of the church, the ornaments, gold brocade. &c., among which is a complete set of ornament given to bishop Laval by the great Louis XIV.

25. English (Episcopal) Cathedral.

The ground on which this church stands was formerly occupied by the convent and church of the recollet priests, destroyed by fire in 1796. As the order was suppressed by the british rulers, they took possession of those grounds and employed it for the building of the present church, which was erected by the bounty of government, on the representations of Dr. Mountain, the first anglican bishop of Quebec, and consecrated in 1804. Hawkins describes it as an

edifice of regular architecture and very respectable appearance, standing in a spacious area, handsomely enclosed by iron rails and gates and planted with trees. Its exterior length is 135 feet, its breadth 73 ; the height of the spire above the ground is 152 ; from the floor to the center of the arch within 41. The communion plate of this church is very magnificent, and persons in London went to see it while making in the hands of Rundell and Bridge. This plate, together with the altar cloth, hangings of the desk and pulpit, which are of crimson velvet and cloth of gold, and books for divine service, was a private present from king George the third. A good peal of eight bells, of which the tenor bell is about 16 cwt., was procured by the subscriptions of the congregation. The church has an excellent organ and a regular cathedral choir, but no dean and chapter. Galleries have been constructed, thrown back on each side of the organ, for the accommodation, respectively, of the children attending the male and female national schools ; the front of each is allotted to the orphans of the asylums, in their distinctive dresses.

Several handsome monuments, says O'Brien, have been erected within the building, of which the principal is that erected to the memory of the Rev. Jacob Mountain, first bishop of Quebec, and through whose exertions the church was built. It stands within the communion rails and is surmounted by a bust representing the bishop in his full episcopal robes. Immediately opposite is the monument of bishop Stewart, successor of Rev. Jacob Mountain. Another marble

slab commemorates the death of the Duke of Richmond whose death was caused by hydrophobia arising from the bite of a pet fox in 1819, while Governor General of Canada. Some other marble slabs are dedicated to the memory of distinguished political men. In the eastern end of the church is seen a colored window representing the *Ascension*, the *Transfiguration* and the *baptism of Christ*, by a celebrated artist of London.

Opposite the church is a neat cut stone building in which the rector resides ; it was erected in 1841, and attached to it is the *Chapel of all saints*, used for occasional services.

26. St. Andrew's Church.

This is for the members of the church of Scotland. It stands on a ground, Ste. Anne street, given by the Government to the trustees representing the members of the whole congregation, who collected subscriptions and erected a church which they afterwards enlarged. This church has nothing to attract the visitor.

Attached to it is a school house, which was erected by the trustees of the church in 1831. This school is under the management of six members of the church annually elected by ballot at a general meeting of the congregation.

In rear of the church is also seen a handsome cut stone house occupied by the incumbent, Dr. Cook, who is said to be one of the most learned, talented and eloquent preachers of the Gospel in the city.

27. St. Patrick's Church.

Through the exertions of the Revd. Mr. MacMahon, this church was built for the use of the Irish catholics of Quebec. It was commenced in 1831, and opened for divine service on the 7th July 1833. At first it covered an area of 136 by 62 feet, but it has been enlarged since. It fronts St. Helen street. The roof and galleries are supported by massive pillards, which divide the nave from the wings. The steeple is handsome and stands 120 feet from the ground to the ball which supports the cross. It can accommodate a congregation of 5,000 persons.

28. Church of the Congregation.

There is nothing worth mentioning about that church, which is a plain building situated on Dauteuil street, fronting the Esplanade. It is in charge of the Jesuits, and used as a special chapel by the members of the congregation of men of the Upper Town.

29. The Baptist Church.

It stands at the corner of Dauteuil and St. Helen streets, and was erected in 1844 by the few but zealous members of that church. It is a pretty fine building. The incumbent is the Revd. David Marsh.

30. Chalmer's Free Church.

This is a very beautiful specimen of church architecture erected in 1852 and situated at the head of Ste. Ursule street. It is the place of worship of the mem-

bers of the scotch free church. It is certainly one of the finest buildings of the kind in Quebec, well designed and surmounted by an elegant spire resting on a tower. The minister in charge of this church is the Rev. W. Clark.

31. Congregational Church

Is a neat, but externally unpretending building, in the gothic style. It stands at the corner of St. Helen and Palace streets and is comfortably furnished. The commandments and texts of scripture are painted on the walls. Rev. H. D. Powis is the minister of the congregation.

32. The Wesleyan Church,

Situated in St. Stanislaus street, opposite the Morrin College, whose members are united with the english conference, was built after 1850. It is a large and rather elegant cut stone building, in the gothic style. It is provided with a good organ and can accommodate 1600 sitters. The incumbent is the Rev. Joshua Johnson.

33. St. Mathew's Chapel,

Which belongs to the episcopal congregation and is attached to the protestant burying ground in St. John suburbs, on St. John street, was fitted up in 1828, destroyed in 1845 and rebuilt in its present form. It is a plain and massive cut stone structure, internally neat and capable of seating 400 persons. Service is held daily, in the morning during summer

and evening during winter. The Rev. Charles Hamilton is the incumbent and the Rev. E. A. W. King the curate. There is a sunday school attached to this church.

34. St. Peter's Chapel

Was erected in St. Vallier street, in 1842, for the convenience of members of the Episcopal Church residing in St. Roch. It is a plain but neat chapel, in charge of the Rev. M. M. Fothergill, incumbent and of the Rev. H. Burgess, curate. It has nothing worth visiting.

35. St. Michael's Chapel,

Another place of worship for the members of the episcopal church, situated on St. Lewis road, opposite the Mount Hermon cemetery. The building is a neat cut stone structure, of good looking appearance. Incumbent: Rev. A. A. Von Iffland.

36. Church of St. Jean-Baptiste,

On St. John street is the church of the roman catholics residing in St. John suburb. It was erected in 1848, unfortunately not according to the design of the architect, which accounts for some discrepancy in its proportions. However, it is a very fine and large cut stone building, with two square towers on which are erected the lofty spires which are seen at a great distance. The ceiling is well finished, the nave divided from the aisles by fine Corinthian columns and all the interior neat and elegant. It has seats for 2000 per-

sons. The walls of this church are adorned with paintings copied from the originals of celebrated masters of the french and italian schools. The list is as follows :

1. Above the grand altar—*The Baptism of Christ*, copied by Légaré, a Quebec artist, from the original of Claude Suy Hallé.

2. In the rear part of the choir—*Sainte Cécile*, copied from Raphaël by A. Plamondon, an artist of Quebec.

3. *St. Charles Borromée giving the sacrament to the pestiférés of Milan*, copied by Plamondon.

4. *La Vierge Sixtine*, copied from Raphaël by Plamondon.

5. *Ste. Anne*, by A. Plamondon.

6. In the southern gallery—*The Assumption*, copied from N. Poussin by Plamondon.

7. In the northern gallery—*The Transfiguration*, copied from Raphaël by Plamondon.

8. In the choir, Epistle side—*Jesus curing the blind of Jericho*, copied from N. Poussin by Plamondon.

9. *The Adoration of the Wise men of the East*, copied from Raphaël by Plamondon.

10. In the choir, Gospel size—*Jesus handing the Keys to St. Peter*, copied from N. Poussin by Plamondon.

11. *The Scena*, copied from L. de Vinci by Plamondon.

12. In the northern chapel—*The flight to Egypt*, copied from Vanloo by Plamondon.

37. Church of St. Roch.

This is the church of the roman catholics of the parish of St. Roch. It was built in 1845 and opened the 25th December of the same year, though not yet completed. The site is between St. Francis and St. Joseph streets. It is a large and fine cut stone edifice, with lofty towers and spires at each corner of the front. This church, which can accommodate 4,000 sitters, is internally very beautiful. The center of the double rank of galleries is supported by Corinthian columns which reach the ceiling. The alters in the chapels are worth noticing, on account of their elegance and neatness of design. The paintings are not numerous, but we advise the visitor to take a glance at them. Above the grand altar is seen the *Resurrection of the Christ*, by Chalis ; on the right or Epistle side, in the choir, the *Holy Family*, copied from the original by Theophile Hamel, a Quebec artist of great talent and distinction ; opposite, on the left or Gospel side, the *Christ. St. Roch and St. Joseph chapel*, Gospel side and without the choir, contains a picture representing *St. Roch and a Virgin*, by Blanchard, a french artist, and the Virgin chapel, on the Epistle side, the *Holy Family*, by Colin de Vermond.

38. Church of the Congregation

Also in St. Roch and on St. Joseph street, is a plain and well looking cut stone edifice, which has nothing deserving of a visit. It is a roman catholic church.

39. Church of St. Sauveur.

This is another catholic church, the only one in the parish of St. Sauveur. It was almost destroyed by the great fire of 1866 and repaired immediately, except the spire, which has not been rebuilt. The present edifice is as all the other catholic churches of Quebec, a large and imposing cut stone building, capable of seating about 4,000 persons.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND HALLS.

40. The Parliament House

In its present condition, has a front of 276 feet, and is situated at the eastern extremity of Grand Battery, where it stands at an elevation of about 150 feet above the St. Lawrence. It consists, principally, of a central portion, measuring 60 feet in front by 135 in depth, three stories high, and of two wings, each 108 feet in length, 43 in breadth, and two stories high. The building is of english fire-brick. It was constructed in 1859 and 1860 for the sum of \$61,514, according to a design furnished by Mr. F. P. Rubidge. The site upon which this structure stands contains 76,993 feet of ground, acquired in 1831 from the roman catholic bishop of Quebec for a yearly and redeemable ground rent of \$4,886.

This building contains the halls of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Quebec, and

a well chosen library of near 11,000 volumes, in charge of L. P. Lemay, esquire, a canadian poet.

41. The Post Office.

There is quite a legend about the edifice which preceded the present one on that ground: it is the Golden Dog story. Under the french domination, the old post office building was occupied by a merchant called Philibert and of high distinction. Differences occurred between him and the *intendant* Bégon who, abusing his power, had every advantage on Philibert. Unable to obtain redress for his injuries, real or supposed, Philibert bitterly, although correctly, expressed his sentiments under the image of the *Chien d'Or* or Golden Dog, which has been replaced above the main entrance of the new post office, to which he added the following inscription in old french :

JE SVIS VN CHIEN QVI RONGE L'OS
EN LE RONGEANT JE PRENDS MON REPOS.
VN TEMS VIENDRA QVI N'EST PAS VENV
QVE JE MORDRAY QVI MAVRA MORDV.

Of which the translation is :

I AM A DOG GNAWING A BONE :
WHILE I GNAW, I TAKE MY REST.
THE TIME SHALL COME, WHICH HAS NOT COME
WHEN I WILL BITE HIM WHO NOW BITES ME.

Bigot determined on a revenge and Philibert, descending the Lower Town hill, received the sword of a french officer of the garrison through his body. The perpetrator of this murder left the Province, but the crime was not to be forgiven. The brother of Phili-

bert come from Bordeaux to testle the estate, with the determination of taking vengeance on the assassin. Having ascertain that this assassin had gone to the East Indies, he pursued him thither and meeting in a street of Pondicherry, killed him with his sword. The name of Golden Dog was given on account of this dog having always been gilt.

On the place of the building having that dog and inscription in front, the present post-office has been lately erected and opened in the fall of 1873. After the Marine Hospital and the Custom House, it is certainly the finest edifice in Quebec. It is built of grey cut stone, three stories high, and about 80 feet by 40. The exterior is plain, but agreeable, with mouldings above the doors and windows. The entrance, at the corner of Fort and Buade streets, is between two short columns of the ionic order.

42. The Custom House

Is situated on a lot containing 88,000 square feet, south ward of the Harbor commissioners wharf, at the confluence of the St Lawrence with the river St. Charles. It was designed by Mr. Thomas, of Toronto, and constructed by Mr. McGreevy, who signed the contract on the 15th December 1856. It is a cut stone edifice, two stories in height, with a basement, founded on the bed of the river in deep water and protected on all sides by a substantial wharf of crib-work filled with stone. It is 159 feet in lenght, 49 in breadth, and comprises a portico of 60 by 34 feet on its principal facade. This portico, which is of the doric order, con-

sists of a sediment supported by six cut stone plated columns, four feet six inches diameter at their base, and resting on a cut stone basement. The roof is crowned by a dome about thirty feet in diameter.

The site was purchased for the sum of \$32,000 which, with \$227,227 for the building, makes \$259,227 for the whole. The works were commenced in 1856, suspended in 1857 and completed in 1860, when the building was occupied by the collector. The interior portion of the building was destroyed by fire on the 10th September, 1864 and rebuilt in 1865-6 at a cost of about \$27,000.

The Custom House is one of the finest buildings of Quebec and certainly deserves a visit. The present collector of customs is J. A. Dunscomb, Esq.

43. The New Jail

Has been constructed from a design prepared by Mr. Charles Baillargé, architect, of Quebec, in conformity with the requirements of the Prison Inspectors. It is situated on the Plains of Abraham, about one mile beyond the walls of the city, on a property measuring thirty-two acres in extent and purchased from J. Bonner, Charles Fitzpatrick and Mrs. Widow Codville, at a cost of \$18,500. The site having been considered objectionable by the military authorities, its construction was deferred until a later period. This difficulty was afterwards settled and the contract for the construction was signed by Messrs. Murphy and Quigley for a sum of \$64,000. Operations were commenced in 1861, suspended in 1864 and completed

in 1867, the cost of building amounted to \$137,932 17, on account of additional works besides those mentioned in the contract. The prison was handed to the sheriff on the first of June 1867.

It now consists, an other wing is to be added, of a central block, 88 by 30 feet, four stories high, an eastern block adjoining this one, of 50 by 48 feet, three stories high ; an east wing, at right angles with the latter, and in which the cells are constructed, measuring 47 feet in breadth by 108 in length and three stories in height ; a wing, with water closets of 14 by 26 feet, three stories, on the east side of the last wing ; and a south wing, or rear extension of the central block, wherein are located the chapels for the prisoners, measuring 66 by 40 feet and three stories in height.

In its present unfinished state, this jail contains 138 cells, or one half of the number contemplated when the building is finished by the addition of the west wing. There are 70 single and 27 double cells ; 41 are employed for female prisoners. The outside walls are coursed rock masonry of stone.

This prison is remarkable for its healthiness and good ventilation, while the spot on which it stands is one of the most beautiful around Quebec.

44. Jesuits' Barracks.

The first members of this order that came to Canada arrived at Quebec in 1625. They were received and lodged by the Recollets, but soon built a residence of their own near the confluence of the river St. Charles.

After the reddition of the colony to France in 1632, the Jesuits came back to Quebec and took advantage of a grant of six thousand crowns made for that purpose by Rémi de Rohaut, eldest son of the marquis de Gamache, determined them to establish a college, of which the foundations were laid in December, 1635. The site was the same as that which the building now occupies. Attached to the college was a church, erected where now stands the Upper Town market hall. On the 14th June, 1640, the church and college were completely destroyed by fire and the Jesuits compelled to take shelter in the Hotel-Dieu. According to Hawkins, the present buildings were erected after 1720 and were then considered a noble edifice. It was a strong stone building, three stories in height and forming a quadrangle 200 feet by 224. The main entrance was in front of the cathedral and above it is still seen the I. H. S. carved in the stone.

Several distinguished Canadians followed a classical course of studies in this institution, and amongst them is to be noticed Joliette, one of the discoverers of the Mississippi. From this college, the Jesuits went to preach the Gospel to the Indian tribes, and in their long and rude travels subdued to France the greatest part of the immense dominions she had in America at the beginning of the 18th century. The first Europeans that visited the far west, including all the territory of the Western States, were Jesuits belonging to the community of the college of which the remains are still to be seen by the tourist.

The order having been suppressed by the king of France, the British authorities also suppressed it in

Canada. Accordingly the Jesuits' college was closed and occupied as barracks by general Murray in 1759. It continued to be so used as long as there remained a british garrison in Quebec, viz : until 1870. Since that date, those barracks have not been occupied and have been transferred by the federal government to the provincial government of Quebec last fall. The provincial authorities are now demolishing that monument of the past to build on the same ground a fine modern edifice in which shall be installed all the government offices.

At the death of father Casot, in 1800, the last of the order suppressed, the very considerable property which the Jesuits had acquired by purchase, by grants from the king and by donations from individuals fell to Her Majesty and was afterwards transferred to the Provincial Legislature, which passed a law applying the revenue accruing from that property to educational purposes.

45. Champlain Market,

About the largest building in Quebec, was built with the stone, remaining after the fire, of the Parliament Buildings, destroyed by fire in 1854: the city corporation purchased that stone from the government for \$100. It is a fine edifice, with a colonnade in the center, situated opposite the Grand Trunk terminus, in the Lower Town.

46. Jacques-Cartier Market Hall,

In St. Roch suburb, is a large white brick building

two stories high. The lower story is used for butchers stalls, and the other is a public hall for lectures, theatres, &c., capable of seating about 2,000 persons.

47. Victoria Hall,

Was formerly the church of the wesleyan congregation. It was built in 1816 in its present plain form. After the construction of the new wesleyan methodist church in 1848, it was sold to private parties who transformed it into a lecture hall; last year, it was again sold to enterprising gentlemen who repaired and made it a fine hall for public entertainment. It is situated in Ste. Anne street, opposite the Morrin college.

43. The Music Hall,

Next to the St. Louis Hotel, St. Lewis street, is certainly one of the finest public halls in the country, and the largest, excepting the Bonsecours Market hall, in Montreal. It can accomodate over 1,500 sitters, and the repairs made this year by the proprietor, Mr. W. Russell, have made it undoubtedly one of the most perfect halls for theatricals that can be found in Canada and the United States. It is now provided with all the accommodations of the european theatres. Besides the main hall, there are spacious and splendidly furnished rooms where, during the intermedes, gentlemen can see the papers, smoke and meet friends, and even drawing rooms for ladies.

This Music Hall was built in 1852 by a joint stock company and purchased these last years by Mr. Rus-

sell, the enterprising proprietor of the St. Louis and Russell hotels. The front is adorned by a rich colonnade which gives a good architectural appearance to the edifice.

49. Palace Market

Is an old looking building, on St. Paul street, almost exclusively used by a few butchers. It is not worth a visit. The same remark may be applied to Finlay market, in the Lower Town, and Berthelot market, in St. John suburb.

50. Banks of Quebec and Montreal.

These are the only banks in Quebec having buildings worth seeing. The Quebec Bank is in St. Peter street. It is a pretty fine cut stone structure, though said to be defective in its architectural proportions. The Bank of Montreal building, at the corner of St. Paul and St. Peter streets, is in the same style, but not so well designed. The Notre-Dame Savings Bank, in St. John street, is also a good looking building.

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS.

51. The City Hall.

At the corner of St. Lewis and Ste. Ursule streets, is a plain building purchased by the city corporation to install their offices. Under the french domination, it was inhabited, during the last years, by Dr. Arnoux. It is here that Montcalm was received on the 13th

September 1759, after having received a mortal wound in the battle on the Plains of Abraham and heard with courage Dr. Arnoux pronounce the wound mortal.

52. Where the body of Montgomery was received.

This little house, No 42, St. Lewis street, was occupied by one François Gaubert, a cooper, when Montgomery was killed in the morning of the 1st January, 1776. When the body was identified, it was transported there, by the order of general Carlton, in order to be decently buried. The burial was entrusted to major Thompson, who wrote the following narration :

• The body on its being brought within the walls was identified by Mrs. Widow Prentice. The then governor general, being satisfied as to its identity, ordered that the body should be decently buried, in the most private manner, and His Excellency entrusted the business to me. I had accordingly the body conveyed to a small lay house in St. Lewis street, the second from the corner of St. Ursule street, owned by one François Gaubert, a cooper, and I ordered Henry Dunn, joiner, to prepare a suitable coffin ; this he complied with, in every respect becoming the rank of the deceased, having covered it with fine black cloth and lined it with flannel..... I gave him no directions about the six men, as I had a party of my own in waiting at the Chateau to carry the corpse to the grave at the moment General Carlton conceived proper ; and when I did ascertain his wishes to that effect, I proceeded to Gaubert's, when I was told that Mr. Dunn

had just taken away the corpse ; this was about the setting of the sun on the 4th January 1776. I accordingly posted up to the place where I had ordered the grave to be dug, (just alongside of that of my first wife, within, and near the surrounding wall of the powder magazine, in the gorge of the St. Lewis bastion) and found, in addition to the six men and Dunn, the undertaker, that the Rev. Mr. Dr. Montmolin, the military chaplain, was in attendance and the business thus finished before I got there. ,

In 1818 the body was taken out from the grave, identified by major Thompson and carried by general Lewis to New York, where it was reinterred in the burying ground of St. Paul's church. Soon after his death, the Continental Congress ordered a magnificent epitaph to be erected to his memory, in St. Paul's church, New York, with the following inscription :

“ Montgomery fells! Let no fond breast repine
That Hampden's glorious death, brave chief, was thine.
With *his* shall freedom consecrate *thy* name,
Shall date her rising glories from thy fame,
Shall build her throne of empire on thy grave—
What nobler fate can patriot virtue crave! ”

Let it be noticed at once that the sword of general Montgomery was procured by Mr. Thompson in 1775 and is now in possession of Mr. Jas. Thompson Harrower, of this city.

Richard Montgomery was a gentleman of good family, in the south of Ireland, and connected by marriage with Viscount Ramlagh of that Kingdom. He had been captain in the 17th Regiment of Foot and

had fought successfully the battles of England, under the immortal Wolf, on the Plains of Abraham. On account of some injustice committed towards him, he went to New England and married Janet, daughter of Judge Livingstone, of Livingstone Manor, on the North River, who was living in 1818. Montgomery imbibed the prevalent politics of his father in law's family and joined the cause of colonists against the mother country. Marshall, however, in his life of Washington, remarks that he had determined to withdraw from the army and had signified, before marching from Montreal, his resolution to resign the commission which had been conferred upon him. Marshall adds as a probable intention to the storming of Quebec on the 31st December 1775, the desire of closing his military career with a degree of brilliancy suited to the elevation of his mind, by the conquest of Quebec and the addition of Canada to the United States.

53. Monument to Wolfe and Montcalm.

On the beginning of November 1827, Lord Dalhousie, then governor general of Canada, called a meeting at the St. Lewis castle for the purpose of advising to the means of erecting a monument to the memory of Wolfe and Montcalm. A subscription was opened at the meeting, and on the 15th of the same, the foundation stone was laid in the presence of a large and respectable assemblage of spectators. The work was commenced by John Philipps, the builder, in the following spring, and the subscriptions, which amounted

to \$3,000, being inadequate to defray the expenses, the liberality of Lord Dalhousie supplied about all the rest. It was inaugurated on the 8th September 1823 by Lord Dalhousie, before his departure for England. Menacing with ruin, it was rebuilt in 1869 with the same materials and in the very same form as before. The expenses of this reconstruction were defrayed by subscriptions, and these being not sufficient, Henry Fry, esquire, supplied what was wanted.

This monument, designed by captain Young, is strictly classical in the proportions of every part. To the top of the surbase is sixteen feet from the ground. On this rests the sarcophagus, seven feet three inches high. The obelisk measures forty-two feet eight inches and the apex two feet one inch, making in the whole sixty-five feet from the ground. The dimensions of the obelisk at the base are six feet by four feet eight inches, tapering conically to the apex, when the sides are diminished to three feet two inches by two feet five inches. The following inscription, composed by Dr. Fisher, is carved on the front of the sarcophagus :

MORTEM. VIRTUS. COMMUNEK.

FAMAM. HISTORIA.

MONUMENTUM. POSTERITAS.

DEDIT.

On the rear is the following, altered from that which was inscribed upon the plate deposited with the foundation stone :

Hujusce
Monumenti in virorum illustrium memoriam,
WOLFE ET MONTCALM,
Fundamentum P. C.
GEORGIUS COMES DE DALHOUSIE;
In Septentrionalis Americæ partibus
Ad britannos pertinentibus
Summam rerum administrans;
Opus per multos annos prætermissum,
Quid duoi egregio convenientius?
Auctoritate promovens, exemplo stimulans,
Munificentia fovens.
A. S. MDCCCXXVII.
Georgio IV. Britanniarum rege.

On the north side of the sarcophagus is the simple word 'MONTCALM' in large characters, and on the opposite side is inscribed the name of 'WOLF.'

This monument is situated in the Governor's Garden, on the west side of Des Carrières street, and from the base a fine view is had on the harbor and country. This site was chosen in preference to the Plains of Abraham, because when the monuments was erected, it was contemplated to erect one on the very spot where Wolf is said to have expired.

54. Wolf's Monument.

The first monument built to indicate the spot where Wolf expired, after having receive three wounds, was a half column nine feet in height and made of one single stone. It was erected by Lord Aylmer, Governor General of Canada, in 1835, and carried away by visitors piece meal. The present monument,

which is the second, was erected in 1849 by the officers of the army in Canada, at the suggestion of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, commander of the forces. It is a very chaste, fluted column, surmounted by a roman sword and helmet, and surrounded by an iron railing. The inscription of the first monument is carved in the base of the present one and reads as follows :

HERE DIED
WOLFE
VICTORIOUS
SEPT. XIII,
MDCCLIX.

■ The following inscription, carved in another part of the base, indicates by whom and why this monument was erected :

• This monument was erected by the british army in Canada, A. D. 1849, His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Benjamin D'Urban, G. C. C., K. C. U., &c., commander of the forces, to replace that erected by Governor General Lord Aylmer, G. C. B., in 1835, which was broken and defaced and is deposited beneath. ,

55. Monument des Braves.

This monument, which is decidedly the finest public monument in Quebec, is erected in an open field, at about five minutes walk from the toll-gate of the St. Foye road. It consists of a column, of bronzed metal, standing on a stone base and surmounted by a bronze statue of Bellona. The face of the pedestal fronting

Ste. Foye road has the simple inscription, surrounded by a laurel wreath : *« Aux braves de 1760, erigé par la Société St. Jean-Baptiste de Québec, 1860. »* On the face looking towards the city is the name *« Murray, »* on an oval shield surmounted by the arms of Great Britain and Ireland and supported by british insignia. On the other side is the shield bearing the name *« Lévis, »* surmounted by the arms of France under the Bourbons, the crown and lilies, with appropriate supporters at each side. In rear, looking towards the valley of the St. Charles, there is a representation of a wind-mill in bas relief, in allusion to the wind-mill which was an object of alternate attack and defence to both armies on the occasion of the battle. This portion of the pedestal also bears the national arms of Canada. Four bronze mortars are placed on the corners of the pedestal. The height of this monument is about ninety feet.

As indicated by the inscription above mentioned, this monument was erected by the *« Société St. Jean-Baptiste de Québec, »* with the subscriptions of the society and of other persons. The idea was conceived many years ago, but for a long time the plough of the farmer and the shovel of the workman, as he laboured at the foundation of new buildings along the St. Foye road, turned up human remains, evidently the relics of those who were slain. In 1853-54 an usual number of those bleached fragments of humanity were found, and the St. Jean-Baptiste society conceived the idea of having them all interred in one spot. They were accordingly collected and, on the 5th June 1854, carried with great pomp to the roman catholic cathe-

dral, where a solemn *Requiem* was sung. The remains were thence conveyed in the same state to the field on St. Foye road, where the death-struggle had taken place between the 78th Highlanders and the french Grenadiers de la Reine, where they were deposited in a common grave.

The project of an appropriate monument was started about the same time and appeared to meet with general approval. However, it was the french canadian national society which took the lead, as it had done on the previous occasion and as it has done since. Arrangements had progressed to such an extent that it was intended to lay the corner stone of the monument on the 24th June 1855, but it was thought desirable to postpone until the 19th July following, when the presence in the harbour of the french imperial corvette, *La Capricieuse*, added new solemnity to the occasion. The Honorable P. J. O. Chauveau was the orator of the day. His speech was a most brilliant effort, worthy of his reputation as a public speaker, replete with brilliant imagery, couched in the most eloquent language, governed throughout by sound judgment and good taste.

During the following years, the St. Jean Baptiste Society labored earnestly and unceasingly for the purpose of collecting subscriptions to complete the monument. Success was attained and in four or five years the base was crowned by the noble pillar which now rises its fine proportions on the historic heights of St. Foye. Baron Gauldrée Boileau, then consul general of France in Canada, obtained from His Highness Prince Napoleon the beautiful statue of

Bellona which forms such an appropriate ornament on the summit of the monument, which was inaugurated with a great pomp, in presence of at least 25,000 spectators, on the 19th October 1863.

The design of this monument was made by Mr. C. Baillargé, of Quebec. It commemorates the valour displayed by the french and english troops, on the very spot where it stands, in the battle of Ste. Foye, when Levis, in the spring following the capture of Quebec by Wolf, attempted to reconquer the city and defeated the troops of General Murray, although he could not force the english general to capitulate nor take possession of the city. This battle took place on the 28th April 1760.

56. Holland House.

This was the residence of general Montgomery during the siege of Quebec by the Americans in 1775. It is situated on St. Foye, and the american tourist can only see the place where the general resided, since the house which he inhabited has been demolished and replaced by a new one. It is actually the property of Robert Cassels, esquire. The name of this place is derived from its having been the residence of major Holland, one of Wolfe's companions at the battle of the Plains of Abraham in 1759, and surveyor-general of the province after the conquest.

57. The Mansion House

Is actually the residence of G. B. Hall, esquire, proprietor of the immense saw mills below. It was built

by Sir T. Haldimand, governor of Canada from 1778 to 1791. It is a plain looking building, which has been enlarged by the construction of new wings. It was for sometimes after the residence of the Duke of Kent, during his stay in Canada. The main portion of the Mansion House, says Mr. Lemoine, is just as he left it. The room in which he used to write is yet shown ; a table and chair-post of his furniture are to this day religiously preserved. It faces the roaring cataract of the Montmorency and is seen from the opposite side of the river.

58. Spencoer Wood,

Actually the residence of the Honorable R. E. Caron, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, derives its name from that of Spencer Perceval, who possessed and inhabited it while collector of customs at the port of Quebec, from 1815 to 1830, after Sir James Craig had occupied it as his summer dwelling whilst he was governor of Canada, in 1809. The last private proprietor of Spencer Wood was Henry Atkinson, Esq., who made one of the finest, richest and most poetical residences that could be seen in any country. He sold it to the provincial government to be used for the residence of the governors of the colony. Lord Elgin, whose sumptuous dinners and balls are not forgotten, Sir Edmund Head and Lord Monk inhabited it whilst governors of the country.

Spencer Wood is situated about two miles from the walls of the city, on St. Lewis road, on the north bank of the St. Lawrence. The property embraces

sixty acres of land. It was purchased from Henry Atkinson in 1851 for \$40,000. A new wing, outbuildings and a wall of stone and brick, enclosing a portion of the grounds, were afterwards built. These improvements were commenced in 1851 and completed towards 1856, at a cost of \$142,667.70. On the evening of the 28th February, 1860, the whole of the state portion of the building was destroyed by fire. It was reconstructed in 1862 and 1863 in its present form at a cost of \$28,015.71. The buildings in their actual state may be described as follows :

The residence of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, a two stories brick building of 185 feet by 50, with a wing 56 feet by thirty-three; a stone building of 30 by 15 feet for the use of the domestics; a brick summer house measuring 14 by 15 feet and immense buildings for barracks, stables, &c.

The site of Spencer Wood is one of the most beautiful; from it are seen the St. Lawrence, the mouth of the Chaudière River and the south shore. The rear ground is a fine forest of pretty large extent and traversed by gravel roads in various directions. The park in front is planted with trees, while the garden is adorned with all kinds of flowers.

Tourists are generally admitted to ride over the gravel road to the house and to visit the grounds, but not, of course, the mansion house.

59. Sillery and Cap-Rouge.

The first of these localities is remarkable for having been the site of the Jesuits establishment in 1639, and

the place of refuge of the Algonquins and Montagnais Indians. It is here that occurred the massacre well known in the history of the first period of the colony. This place was also the abode of Mrs. Francis Brooke, the wife of an English officer, who wrote there the first Canadian novel in 1767, *The History of Emily Montague*, in four volumes. Until those last years, the remains of the stone chapel built by the Jesuits were yet to be seen.

Cap Rouge is only interesting for being the place where Jacques Cartier wintered his ships during one of the visits in which he discovered Canada.

60. The Hermitage or Chateau Bigot,

Is situated at Bourg Royal, in rear of Charlesbourg. It was a private castle, of very modest construction, built by Bigot, the last intendant of Canada under the French. Its building dates from 1757. There Bigot used to assemble his companions of debauché and give sumptuous festivals, while the population of Québec, reduced to famine by the war, had only a few ounces of horse flesh to eat for each person. Bigot, who had the financial administration of the colony under his exclusive control, thus dilapidated the money sent by the King of France to defray the expenses of war. After the conquest, he returned to France, was tried and condemned for his robberies and bad administration.

About this hermitage there is a legend, of which the exactness has never been proved, saying that Bigot selected this spot for the residence of a lady whom he

found it necessary to protect from the watchful jealousy of his wife. It is reported that while tracking a deer, Bigot was strayed far away from his castle and overtaken by night in the midst of a dense forest. He sat down to ponder on what course he would pursue, when he perceived before him a light figure. It was an algonquin beauty, Caroline, a child of love, born on the banks of the Ottawa, a french officer her sire and an algonquin woman her mother. Struck with the sight of such beauty, he requested her guidance to his castle, as she must be familiar with every path of the forest. Though a married man, Bigot kept her in his isolated castle, which came to the ears of his wife, residing in Quebec, and incited her jealousy. On the night of the 2nd July, a masked person rushed upon this fair Rosamond, and plunged a dagger to the hilt in her heart. Search was made, but no clue to the murderer discovered. Some reports traced the deed to Bigot's wife and some other to the avenging mother of Caroline, who was buried in the cellar of the castle and the letter C engraved on a flat stone which, till within the last few years, marked her resting place.

Whatever may be the truth of this story, those who are led from the designation of the place to anticipate a picturesque pile on which the effacing fingers of time have shed additional interest will be rather disappointed when they find but stone walls of a substantial dwelling house, a clearance of a few acres in the middle of the forest and the remains of the garden and other indications of remote occupation.

During the siege of Quebec, in 1759, many ladies of

the city took refuge there, and the *habitans* of the neighbourhood have not yet given up the belief that the spirit of the frail damsel still haunts the place. Mr. James Lemoine, in his *Maple Leaves*, has given a good description of this and other interesting legends.

61. Beauport Manor House.

On the Beauport road, says Mr. Lemoine, four miles from the city, and a little to the east of Colonel Gagy's present habitation, stands an antiquated high gabled french stone dwelling. Although it is not the original house of Robert Giffard, the first seignior of Beauport, it is the oldest seigniorial manor in Canada and the most ancient remnant of feudal times in this country. In 1759, the present house was for some time the headquarters of General Montcalm, which imparts to it another historical interest.

THE CEMETERIES.

62. Mount Hermon Cemetery,

On St. Lewis road, about two and a half miles from the city, belongs to the members of the episcopal church. It occupies an immense ground, of thirty-two acres in extent, purchased in 1852 from the Quebec Seminary. The first french settler that owned, cleared and cultivated it was one Sebastien Langelier, a native from Normandy, near Rouen. The site is quite picturesque and beautiful, sloping gently towards the

St. Lawrence, which flows two hundred feet below the rugged cliff. It is planted with large trees, oaks, pines, spruces, and admirably laid out, which was done in 1852, by an american gentleman, major Douglass, author of the design of the Greenwood cemetery, near New York. A drive, upwards of two miles in extent, affords access to all parts of the grounds and by applying to the keeper, whose office and house is at the entrance, visitors are allowed to go in with their carriages. From the brow of the cliff, where seats have been placed for that purpose, the view extends on the St. Lawrence as far as Quebec and on the lumber coves. The village of St. Romuald or New Liverpool, with its large saw mills and fine roman catholic church and convent, is seen on the opposite side of the river, a little southwards.

In this burying ground lie the bones of several distinguished personages, especially those of the Rev. Daniel Wilkie, one of the ablest perceptrors of youth, of John Wilson, the celebrated scottish vocalist, and of the only son of Lord Elgin, who was drowned in the river St. Maurice.

As to the monuments, great many are certainly very fine pieces, made in Scotland and Montreal, and in Quebec, by Mr. Morgan. It would be impossible to describe them.

63. The Belmont Cemetery,

Is situated to the north of the St. Foye road, about two miles from the city. It is the burying ground of the roman catholic churches of Notre-Dame (french cathedral) and of St. John the Baptist, in St. John suburb. It was laid out some eighteen years ago and contains some fine monuments, especially that erected to the memory of F. X. Garneau, the national historian of Canada. The site is far from being as beautiful as that of Mount Hermon cemetery.

64. St. Charles Cemetery,

On the Lorette road, is beautifully situated on the banks of the river St. Charles, near Scott's bridge. The ground was purchased from the Honorable judge Panet, for the sum of \$20,000. The great pines which adorn it impart to that cemetery a gloomy appearance which becomes very well the place and its object. Unfortunately, it is not large and before long the trustees of the roman catholic church of the parish of St. Roch, to which it belongs, will be obliged to enlarge it. There are some fine and costly monuments to be seen in this cemetery, and the visitor shall not fail to notice that erected for the family of W. Venner, esquire. The statue is a splendid piece of sculpture.

Immediately opposite is the St. Sauveur cemetery, newly laid out, and containing nothing worth a visit. The cemetery of St. Patrick church, on St. Lewis road, is the oldest burying ground actually used. It was formerly the propriety of the trustees of the french

cathedral and the transfer to the Irish church was made when the Belmont cemetery was opened. It has no monuments of a nature to attract the visitor. It is sometimes called the Choleric cemetery, because it received all the persons who died from cholera, when that epidemy afflicted the population of Quebec. St. Matthews cemetery, around the chapel of the same name in St. John suburb, is closed since many years, and belongs to the members of the episcopal church.

THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE AND ITS WATERING PLACES.

When he has reached and visited Quebec, the tourist should not omit to take a run down the Lower St. Lawrence and pay a visit to its deservedly famous watering places. This part of the country is every year visited by thousands and thousands of strangers seeking pleasure and the improvement of their health, which they never fail to find at their satisfaction. A visit to Quebec should be incomplete without a run down the St. Lawrence to Rimouski and the Saguenay, in order to admire the savage beauty and grandeur of landscape on the north bank of this magnificent river.

The Watering Places

The most frequented, and certainly the best suited for pleasure, health and sea bathing are Murray Bay, Tadoussac, Kamouraska, Rivière du Loup, Cacouna and Rimouski. In order to enable the tourist to determine in which of these places he will stop, we will give a brief sketch of each.

Murray Bay,—is situated on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, at a distance of ninety miles from

Quebec. This place derives its present name from that of the bay formed at the confluence of Murray River with the St. Lawrence. Under the french domination, it was called Malbaie, as it is to-day by the french canadians ; but when the seigniority was granted to John Nairn, a captain in the *Highlanders*, the 27th April 1762, by general James Murray, then governor of Canada, the river and place took their present name from that of general Murray.

The bay enters deep into the land and the greater proportion becomes dry at low water. The land which encloses the bay is rather elevated and rocky ; but, between it and the high water mark on the western side, there is a flat and gently undulated alluvial soil, most of which is sandy. Beyond these cultivable lands in the immediate vicinity of the bay, you see nothing but high and picturesque mountains and lofty peaks. The settlement looks as if it were bursting amongst hills and capes. There the lover of grand and majestic landscapes can enjoy the contemplation of the marvels of nature. Looking to the river he views the St. Lawrence which is there about twenty miles in breadth and can discover no land in that direction, while behind him the mountains raise their lofty summits almost to the skies. It is a well admitted fact that Murray Bay is one of the most picturesque places in the world and that its landscapes are superior even to those of Switzerland.

There are two villages at Murray Bay : one at Pointe au Pic and the other around the church. Pointe au Pic, where the wharf is erected, is a little

cape formed at the confluence of Murray river with the St. Lawrence. The hotels are built in the vicinity of the wharf between the road leading from Pointe au Pic to the church and Murray river, which immerses their foundations at high water.

Near the church are the court house and jail, for Murray Bay is the *chef-lieu* of the judiciary district, and has the Honorable judge Routhier, one of our best canadian poets, amongst its residents. It is also there that reside the advocates, notaries, doctors and other families of the best society.

The climate during the summer is cool, dry and constant. The winds blowing from the St. Lawrence do not enter the bay, where the cooling influence only of these winds is felt. The baths in salt water can be taken at about forty or fifty feet from the hotels, and the gravel beach is so fine that tourists generally keep their *sleepers* in the morning to go from their rooms to the water. This water is salubrious and hygienic ; hundreds of persons cured every year from rhumatisms and kindred affections, bear testimony to the efficacy of the sea baths of Murray Bay. A great advantage of these baths is the fact that the beach and bottom of the bay being gravelly, shoal and level, there is not the least danger of drowning, even for children, who cover the beach even at high water.

The promenades around the bay and in the vicinity are surpassed by none in the world, as far as picturesque scenery and variety of views are concerned. Here follows a list of these promenades :

Names.	Distance from Pointe au Pic.
The Mounds on the way to the Church	
Village.....	1 mile.
Fraser Falls.....	4½ "
The Trou (Hole).....	9 "
Cap à l'Aigle (Eagle Cape).....	3 "
The Falls.....	5 "
Petit Lac (Small Lake, trout fishing place)..	7 "
Grand Lac	11 "
Lake Boily	14 "
Long Lake	18 "
Murray River Portage.....	22 "
Lake Gravel (trout fishing place).....	13 "
Grand Ruisseau (Large Brook).....	6 "
Petite Malbaie.....	9 "
Sulphur Springs (good mineral water).....	3 "
Lake Morin.....	18 "

The drives to all those places afford the tourist an occasion to enjoy views of the finest sceneries. The view from the hotels at sun-set and by moon light is something amasing and impossible to describe.

The Hotels.

The best are those of Messrs. J. Chamard & Co., viz the *Lorne House* and cottages, of Mrs. Duberger and of Mr. Warren. In all these hotels the tourist is sure to be quite comfortable and at home. At the *Lorne House* the price of the board is \$1.50 per day, \$1.00 for servants and children above 10 years and \$0 75 for children under 10 years of age. Carriages and

boats can be had at any time by applying at the office and visitors are taken to the boats in due time.

There is an episcopal church at Pointe-au-Pic, where the Hon. Mr. Morris, governor of Manitoba, the Hon. Mr. Blake, of Toronto, Mr. Kerr, one of the most distinguished members of the bar of Montreal, Dr. Sewell, of Quebec, Dr. Bonner, of New York, Mr. Gib, Mr. Henshaw, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Leger, of Quebec, and many wealthy merchants of Hamilton, St. Catherines and London, have summer residences.

We will conclude this sketch by saying for the information of the american tourists that according to major Thompson Murray Bay was the place chosen in 1776 for the detention of the american prisoners, who were lodged in a building of which the remains are still to be seen near the seignorial manor of Mrs. Nairn.

The only way to reach Murray Bay from Quebec is by the splendid steamers of the St. Lawrence and Saguenay Line. By the end of June, there shall be a telegraph line between Quebec and Pointe au Pic, so that correspondance will be easy, even for merchants.

Kamouraska is situated on the right or south shore of the St. Lawrence, ninety miles below Quebec. It is a pretty town, built on a point projecting into the river. It has a fine catholic church, a court house and jail and a complete staff of professional men. It is the summer retreat of many fashiorable families of Quebec and Montreal, but is very little frequented by strangers, although it is certainly a very fine and picturesque place. The beach, along which all the white

cottages of the village are built, extends over half a mile at lower water. Of course, this beach offers many splendid bathing places. Strangers can find good and cheap hotel accommodation at Mr. Talbot's House and at Mr. Gagné's Hotel, which have been enlarged and newly furnished.

From Quebec, Kamouraska can be reached by the Grand Trunk Railway as far as St. Paschal and by carriage, for a distance of six miles, whilst by taking the boats of the St. Lawrence and Saguenay Line it can be reached directly.

Rivière-du-Loup is noticed in the following terms by Mr. Beaumont Small in his *Canadian Hand Book* :— 114 miles below Quebec is Rivière du Loup (en bas). This is another favourite summer resort for sea bathing and fishing. It is very prettily situated at the confluence of the Rivière du Loup with the St. Lawrence and contains a more general mixture of english, scotch and french than is usually found in the smaller towns of Lower Canada. It commands an extensive prospect of the St. Lawrence, which is here upwards of twenty miles wide ; ships are constantly passing and repassing and when, from their great distance, with the mountains in the back ground, all these objects are enveloped in a gauze-like atmosphere of summer haze, there is a magic influence in the scenery.

The name of this place is derived from that of the *louns marins* (seals) that in former times used to frequent the river in so great numbers that they disturbed the inhabitants by their brawling during the night. The town is picturesquely built on the declivity of the hill, so that it is seen in a glance from the wharf, a

distance of three miles. Near the wharf are the bathing places, which are reached from the village in carriage at a cost of twenty-five cents per person. There are many licensed carters in Rivière-du-Loup and some of them have splendid double coaches. Close to the bathing places is a woody hill well suited for pick-nicks and much used for that purpose. There are three telegraph offices in the village; one at the railway station, one at the wharf and another in the middle of the village.

Hotels.

The best is that of Mr. Eugène Larochelle, which is on all accounts a really first class house. The table is good, the service well done, the rooms large and supplied with rich furniture and carpets. The neatness of the house cannot be surpassed. The price of the board is \$2.00 a day, with cheaper rates for servants and children.

Rivière du Loup is the western terminus of the Intercolonial Railway and the eastern terminus of the Grand Trunk. It is reached from Quebec by this latter line or by the steamboats of the St. Lawrence and Saguenay line. The mails to and from Quebec and Montreal are daily. There is a protestant church in the village.

At 54 miles from Rivière du Loup or Fraserville, as the place is called in its charter of incorporation, is lake Temiscouata, a good fishing and hunting resort. This lake offers magnificent and picturesque landscapes and is reached from Fraserville in carriage by

the Temiscouata military road, a fine macadamised highway.

Rimouski is a fine town, situated on the south or right bank of the St. Lawrence at 180 miles from Quebec. It is the largest town of the Lower St. Lawrence, being the *chef-lieu* of a large judiciary district and the see of a roman catholic bishopric. There is a court house and jail, a convent and classical college in this place.

The beach is flat, gravelly and most conveniently suited for sea bathing. The only inconvenient is the coldness of the water, which makes it dangerous for very weak persons to take baths in that locality.

The vicinity of the town is quite picturesque and surrounded by hills and mountains, while the Rimouski river, flowing into the St. Lawrence, affords the view of a fine stream, in which salmon and trout are caught.

Hotels.

There are several hotels in Rimouski, but the best is that of Mr. St. Laurent, in which all the comfort found in first class hotels is enjoyed for the moderate price of \$1.50 or \$2 00 a day.

The mails to and from Quebec are daily, and the Montreal Telegraph Company has an office in the town. From Quebec, Rimouski is reached directly by the steamers of the St. Lawrence and Saguenay line, those of Quebec and Gulf Ports S. S. Company and the Grand Trunk Railway continued from Rivière du Loup by the Intercolonial Railway.

Cacouna, at six miles from *Rivière du Loup*, is so well known as a first class watering place that it would be useless to attempt giving a long description of it. The view on the *St. Lawrence* is assuredly fine ; but that is the only mention that we can give of the place as far as picturesque is concerned. The long array of cottages which forms the village are built on a level field having no mountains beyond to form a good landscape. The sea baths are just as good as those of *Murray Bay*, *Kamouraska* and *Rivière du Loup*. There is a mail daily and a telegraph office in the *St. Lawrence Hall*. Everything, especially carriage hiring, is comparatively dear.

Cacouna can be characterized in a few words by saying that it is the most fashionable summer resort, where young gentlemen and ladies fond of making acquaintances and finding a rich wife or husband should not omit to go, if they prefer those things to the comfort enjoyed at *Murray Bay*, *Tadoussac*, *Rivière du Loup* and *Kamouraska*.

Hotels.

There are some other good hotels, but by far the best is the *St. Lawrence Hall*, in which all the comfort of the best hotels of *New York*, such as the *St. Nicholas* and the *Fifth Avenue Hotel* is enjoyed. There is an immense and splendid ball room attached to the hotel and balls are given almost every night. These afford a good chance to young persons to flirt and make *new acquaintances*.—Although we have enquired from *Mr. Kennedy*, the manager of the establish-

ment, we could not procure in order to publish them the prices of the board at the St. Lawrence Hall.

Cacouna is only reached by carriage or by railway from Rivière du Loup, a distance of six miles.

Tadoussac is situated at the mouth of the far famed Saguenay river, 134 miles below Quebec. The harbour is small, but well protected and capable of affording anchorage and refuge to 20 or 25 large ships. The water rises twenty-one feet at high tide. The small village of Tadoussac is charmingly built on a semi-circular terrace surrounded by mountains. The terrace is composed of alluvial sand, has an elevation of about fifty feet and is washed at its base by the waters of the Saguenay which are there mixed with those of the St. Lawrence. The beach is sandy, hard and quite suited for baths taking. The western point of the terrace is formed by an abrupt rock stretching into the waters of the Saguenay. There the french had erected a *redoute* commanding the Saguenay, the village and the basin. This stretching rock gives to the harbour its semi-circular form. Here the rock takes the name of Illet Point. On the terrace appear the few houses of the village, surrounding the old chapel. This chapel, built in 1673 and consequently the oldest place of worship in Canada, is still in good repair.

No place of summer resort on the Lower St. Lawrence combines more attractions to the tourists than the old french settlement of Tadoussac. There a few days may be pleasantly spent, enjoying the beautiful scenery surrounding the hotel and the magnificent sea scenes which can be witnessed from the promenade

fronting the hotel. Looking towards the St. Lawrence you discover Hare, Red, White and Green Islands, Kakouna and Rivière du Loup. The St. Lawrence opposite Tadoussac is about twenty-four miles broad. The land on the south shore appears like a blue cloud with white spots. Between Pointe aux Vaches and Pointe aux Allouettes, where is the junction with the St. Lawrence, the Saguenay is two and a half mile broad, and while the St. Lawrence is only two hundred and fifty feet deep, the Saguenay is a thousand.

It may be mentioned here that Tadoussac is the oldest french settlement in America. Jacques-Cartier landed there on the 1st September 1535 during the voyage which resulted in the discovery of Canada. Tadoussac has allways been a fur trading post since the settlement of the French in Canada until these last ten or twelve years.

Hotel.

The *Tadoussac Hotel* was built by the Tadousac Hotel and sea bathing company in 1865. It is a splendid hotel, provided with the comfort of a really first class house. Here tourists will find sailing and row boats, bowling alleys, billiards, quoils, swings, carriages and a medical attendant residing in the hotel during the season. Anglers may enjoy themselves, casting their lines either in the Bay, the Saguenay or the Bergeronne, where trout and salmon are always plentiful ; while bathers have the advantage, without question, of one of the best beach on the St. Lawrence. The price of board is moderate and Mr. G. Lulham,

the manager of the hotel, spares no pains to afford every pleasure and comfort to his guests.

Tadoussac is quite an aristocratic summer resort and near the hotel are to be found the residences of Lord Dufferin, governor general of Canada, of senator Price, colonel Rhodes, M. Powell, of Philadelphia, Willis Russell, of the St. Louis Hotel, J. L. Gibb, and J. Gilmour, of Quebec.

This place is reached by the splendidly fitted up sea steamers *Saguenay*, *St. Lawrence* and *Union*, of the St. Lawrence and Saguenay Line.

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THE SAGUENAY AND LOWER ST. LAWRENCE.

In order to help tourists in forming an idea of what a trip down the St. Lawrence and Saguenay rivers is worth, and how it is made, we quote from the *Boston Journal* the narrative written by one of the members of the Massachusetts Press Association after an excursion to those places:—

OFF FOR THE SAGUENAY.

The crowning feature of the excursion was a trip up the romantic Saguenay river. The party left Quebec Tuesday morning in the fine steamer *Saguenay*, Captain Michel Lecours, of the St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Company's line, which maintains almost daily communication with Ha! Ha! Bay and Chicoutimi during the season of summer travel. It chanced to be the opening trip of the *Saguenay* for the present year, and everything about the vessel was in the best of order. The assignment of quarters had already

been made by President Merrill of the excursion party and the purser of the steamer, Mr. Joseph St. Onge, and everybody was soon made at home. An excellent breakfast was one of the early incidents of the trip, and in this connection I would remark that an elegant and substantial bill of fare, in which delicious and fresh salmon invariably figures, is served on the *Saguenay*, and I presume on the other boats of the line. The other steamers which ply between Quebec and the Saguenay are the *Union*, Captain Hamond, and the *St. Lawrence*, Captain Chabot.

THE SCENERY ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The view of Quebec from below the city is exceedingly fine. The Upper Town is built upon a northeasterly slope, and not only the citadel which crowns the hill, but the tin-roofed church spires and buildings of the whole upper section, and also the Lower Town from in front of the citadel around to St. Roch's and St. John's suburbs, are at once seen. The only complete view of Quebec, in fact, is had from the river below the city, or from the heights on the opposite side of the River St. Charles. Soon after leaving the city, as the steamer approaches the south-westerly point of the Isle of Orleans (which old Jacques Cartier in 1535 christened the Isle of Bacchus), the white veil of the Montmorency Fall is in plain view, several miles distant. The Isle of Orleans, twenty one miles in length, and in

some places five miles wide, is covered by fine farms, and much of the garden produce which finds its way to the Quebec market is here raised. A ferry boat plies between the city and the island, and furnishes the means of communication with the outer world for five or six populous parishes. Below the Isle of Orleans the St. Lawrence broadens into the semblance of a great lake, and the scenery along its banks changes greatly. The main channel of the river is in the south side of Orleans, but the steamer's course after passing the island is along the northerly shore. The other boats of the line pass more to the south, as Murray Bay is their first stopping place. There are populous villages on the north shore as far as St. Joachim, near the mouth of Ste. Anne's River, which empties into the St. Lawrence twenty-four miles below Quebec, but the mountainous country below is sparsely settled. The south shore from Quebec to River du Loup, and indeed for an hundred miles below that place to Metis, is well populated, and there are several large parishes upon the river bank, l'Islet, Kamouraska, River du Loup and Rimouski being of the number. On the north shore the outlayers of the Laurentian mountains approach the river, and there are some precipitous hills which rise from the water's edge, and adown which trickle romantic cascades. Ste. Anne, the highest of the Laurentian range seen from the river, is 2687 feet high. It is situated nearly twenty miles from the river, nearly opposite the lower point of the Isle of Orleans. Cape Tour-

mente, which rises from the water's edge, twenty-eight miles from Quebec, is a prominent object in the down-river view from Quebec. Its height is 1919 feet. Cape Gribaune, eight or ten miles below Cape Tourmente, is still higher—2171 feet. Cape Maillard is a lesser peak, which rises near the mouth of the River Bouchard and the little settlement of St. François-Xavier.

The first stopping place of our steamer is at St. Paul's Bay, a parish of about 1500 inhabitants, at the mouth of the river Gouffre, and opposite the upper part of the Isle aux Coudres, fifty-five miles below Quebec. There is no pier at this place and the steamer is compelled to exchange the mails and passengers by swinging up alongside a small schooner which is anchored some distance from the shore. Back of St. Paul's in the parish of St. Urbain are some iron mines and a rolling mill, not now in operation, and there are said to be some valuable iron deposits on the Isle aux Coudres, which is about six miles long and has a population of about two hundred souls. This island was granted to the ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Quebec as long ago as 1687, and is still held by them.

The next landing place is Les Eboulements, eleven miles below St. Paul's Bay, and sixty-six miles from Quebec. This place has a farming population of 300 or 400, and is situated near the foot of Mount Eboulements, which has an elevation of 2547 feet. As we approach Les Eboulements the mountain's crest is draped with clouds

and fleecy formations drift along its sides. There is a good pier at this place and another at Murray Bay, sixteen miles below, which is the next landing place.

Murray Bay, or Malbaie, eighty-two miles below Quebec, not only has a population of some 2000 of its own, but in summer it has a large number of fashionable visitors from Quebec and Montreal. The summer residences are chiefly at Point a Pique and Cape a L'Aigle, on either side of the old settlement, and at the former, near where the steamer's landing place is situated, there are three hotels—the Lorn House, Du Berger's Hotel and the Warren House. Although Murray Bay is some six hundred miles from the Atlantic Ocean, "sea bathing" is one of its chief attractions.

From Murray Bay the steamer takes a diagonal course across to the south shore, where Rivière du Loup is situated thirty miles below, and one hundred and twelve miles from Quebec. The village, which is situated two or three miles back of the long pier, presents a very pleasant appearance on the approach by the river, and its charms are greatly enhanced on a closer inspection. There are some romantic falls back of the village. A branch of the Grand Trunk Railway runs to Rivière du Loup from Point Levis, opposite Quebec, and the new Intercolonial Railway, which is to connect the Lower Provinces with Quebec, has been opened sixty-miles below to Rimouski. This latter is one of the most thoroughly built roads in

America. Cacouna, the most famous watering place on the St. Lawrence, is situated six or eight miles below the landing place at Rivière de Loup. There is a large hotel at this place, St. Lawrence Hall, which was formerly kept by Mr. Hogan, of the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, but is now in other hands.

A GORGEOUS SUNSET.

From Rivière du Loup the steamer takes a diagonal course across the St. Lawrence to Tadousac, which is situated at the mouth of the Saguenay. The distance between the two points is twenty-two miles, the actual width of the river being about fifteen miles. A most glorious sunset was enjoyed on the way over. Leaden clouds hung like a canopy over the St. Lawrence, but the northwesterly shore marked their limit and beyond was the clear sun-lit sky. Deep, black clouds which hung about the mountains off toward Murray Bay seemed to indicate that the showers which had been encountered in the early afternoon near Mount Eboulements were still playing about the lofty elevations in that direction. A long range of clouds, beautiful in their rounded outlines and snowy whiteness, hung along the course of the Saguenay and beyond, seemingly marking the course of mighty river. Their tops were illumined by the declining sun and were soon flushed with a purple hue as the orb of day sank behind the horizon, while little fleecy masses

which were more directly in his path were enriched by still brighter coloring. Added to the enchanting celestial scenery were the distant blue mountain ridges on the north shore, the broad, majestic river, and the numerous islands, which stud its expanse above and below Rivière du Loup, from Hare Island, the Pilgrim Isles and the "Brandy Pots" down to the lovely groups off Isle Verte and Trois Pistoles—the whole forming a picture of unsurpassed beauty. In these northern latitudes the days are longer than with us, and after 9 o'clock, long after we had entered the black waters of the Saguenay, it was possible to read ordinary print in the twilight.

Although the historian Pinkerton tells us that an expedition was fitted out under De Roberval for the exploration of the Saguenay river as early as 1543, very little has been known of it, or of the interesting country through which it courses, until quite recently. Bouchette made some valuable explorations of the river and its sources in the early part of the present century, and these form the basis of all modern maps and topographical descriptions. Of the results of De Roberval's expedition, which numbered eight barges and seventy men, nothing is known beyond the fact that one of the vessels and eight men were lost. In 1599, Sieur de Chauvin made a futile attempt to settle on the Saguenay, and Champlain records that he died at Tadousac, or Tadoussac, as all the old authorities spell the name. The exclusive right to trade in the Saguenay country was ceded

to Sieur Demonts in 1658, and in 1733 the limit of these concessions was defined to extend from the lower end of the Eboulements to Cape Cormorant, a distance of eighty leagues along the St. Lawrence front.

Before entering upon a recital of our own pleasant experiences upon this mighty river of the north, it would be well to glance at the map and trace the course of this, the greatest of the tributaries of the St. Lawrence. The Saguenay proper flows from Lake St. John, a large body of water, of nearly circular shape, some forty odd miles across, which is situated just below the 49th degree of north latitude and on the 72d degree of longitude, west. The northerly feeders of the lake rise in the range of mountains which divides Canada from British North America. The waters of Lake Mistassini, which lies a short distance north of these mountains, flow into Hudson's Bay. The farthestmost sources of the Saguenay are some two hundred miles west of Lake St. John. There are eleven rivers flowing into Lake St. John, and nineteen other tributaries add their waters to the Saguenay between the lake and the St. Lawrence. Of the rivers flowing into the lake, the chief are the Assnapmoussoin, Mistassini (which has no connection with the lake of the same name), Peribonca (or Curious river), Ouiatshoanish, and the Metabetshouan (near the mouth of which are the chief settlements, originally founded by the Jesuits). Of the thirty rivers which are tributary to the Saguenay, twelve are navigable by canoes.

The Saguenay is navigable for ships of the largest class to within nine miles of Chicoutimi, which is ninety-four miles from the mouth, and large steamers have no difficulty in reaching Chicoutimi, advantage being taken of the tides and of the channel, which is marked by buoys. The distance from Chicoutimi to Lake St. John is about sixty miles, and navigation ceases at the Rapids of Terres Rompues, about nine miles above Chicoutimi, where the tides also end. At Ha! Ha! Bay the spring tides rise eighteen feet and at the mouth of the Saguenay their height is twenty-one feet. The general course of the river is E. S. E., but it is often diverted from a direct course by the jutting points of rock. The Saguenay flows between two mountain ranges, which rise from the water's edge, and is immensely deep. At the mouth, where the banks are more contracted than they are above, it has been impossible to find bottom with 500 fathoms of line, and there are other places where no soundings are had. Indeed, the only anchorage grounds between Tadousac and Ha! Ha! Bay are at the mouth of the River Ste. Marguerite, fifteen miles from the mouth, and in St. John's Bay, seventeen miles above the last-named point. The Ste. Marguerite, which is one of the largest of the rivers flowing into the Saguenay below Lake St. John, is noted for its salmon fisheries, which are leased of the Government by Mr. Willis Russell of the St. Louis Hotel, Quebec, and Mr. Powell of Philadelphia.

Posts for trading with the Indians were early

established at Tadousac, Chicoutimi, Lake St. John, the Isles de Jeremie, near Betsiamits, and at various other points. They were called King's Posts. Together with the privileges pertaining thereto, these posts were leased to a corporation of Scotch merchants known as the Northwest Company, who at length united their fortunes to those of the Hudson Bay Company. Within a few years past still further changes have taken place, the Hudson Bay Company having ceased to exist in its old form. All the old posts about the St. Lawrence and the Saguenay have been discontinued except that near Betsiamits, which is on the north side of the St. Lawrence, about fifty miles below Tadousac. Furs in considerable quantities are carried to Tadousac every spring and shipped to Quebec by steamer.

The Indians who formerly occupied the country about the Saguenay were the Montagnais, the descendants of the powerful Algonquins. Disease and the excessive use of fire-water have depleted the ranks of the red men, and their number is now small. In 1824 there were altogether not over 700 of them, a decrease of 300 in twenty years.

The Saguenay is generally frozen over from the St. Louis Isles to the head of navigation about six months in the year. The river was clear of ice this year May 27. There was considerable snow on the mountains as late as June 8, and at the present time a huge patch of snow and ice is to be seen on a mountain side a few miles above Tadoussac.

A NIGHT ASCENT OF THE SAGUENAY.

The Québec steamers are run on,—at least the *Saguenay*, which takes a somewhat different course than the others—so that the tourist passes the first night in ascending the Saguenay. The boat reaches Ha ! Ha ! Bay at one or two o'clock in the morning and lies in there until seven or eight, when it proceeds up to Chicoutimi, returning to Tadoussac and Riviere du Loup by day, and from thence passing up the St. Lawrence to Quebec during the second night. This programme was carried on this occasion, with the exception that the chief stop was made at Tadoussac on the return instead of going up.

As we rounded out from the harbor at Tadoussac soon after sunset and the steamer pointed her prow on the river which gave her a name a severe northwest wind was encountered. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that the only appreciable winds encountered on the Saguenay are from the northwest or the northeast. The wind on this occasion was particularly strong and it drove all save a few adventurous spirits from the deck. One of the doors of the pilot house, carelessly left swinging, was twisted from its hinges in a twinkling by a sudden gust and hurled into the water with several tools from which some of the passengers had just retreated. A short distance from the mouth of the river towering cliffs rise upon either side and directly in front. Tete de Boule is a prominent mountain with a rounded top,

which appears to rise from the middle of the river several miles above Tadousac, but the stream it is soon found takes its course to the northward. All the heights about Tadousac bear the marks of devastating fires, and farther up the Saguenay are seen the effects of a terrible forest fire which occurred some sixty years ago, and which destroyed the timber for a broad extent, and the earthly deposits as well, leaving scarcely anything to which subsequent vegetation might cling. The birch hemlock are about the only woods found in close proximity to the river, although many other varieties formerly flourished here in great profusion. Further back on the tributary water courses the forest growth is more profuse, and the lumbering operations, which at present form the only business along the Saguenay, find their sources of supply in those regions. Of these more anon. The mountain near the mouth of the river are of liberal dimensions, but upon the further ascent elevations assume still greater proportions and bolder outlines, until the huge and imposing cliffs of Point Eternity and Cap Trinity, which rise perpendicularly from the water, burst upon the view in all their giant-like and grim grandeur. These points were passed between eleven and twelve o'clock at night on the upward trip, and as a matter of course could not be appreciated by the passengers, some of whom had already retired, while a few timid ones were determined to be "up and dressed" until the boat touched the wharf at Ha! Ha! Bay, which it did about two

o'clock. While passing Point Eternity, the little steamer "Samson" was encountered, towing a ship up the river—one of the crafts employed to carry lumber by Mr. Price, to whom the little steamer belongs. The sparks from the "Samson's" smoke-stack made a fiery train against the dark back-ground of the huge cliff, adding a weird aspect to the grand spectacle presented by the mountain and its grand surroundings.

HA! HA! BAY.

There is a tradition that Ha! Ha! Bay, or the Baie des Has, derived its title from the exclamations of some of the early explorers who entered it by mistake, supposing it to be the true course of the river instead of an inlet, but it is quite as likely to have come from the Indians who formerly inhabited the country and fished and hunted about its waters. The place is also known as Grand Bay. The aspect of the shores is materially changed at this point, rolling hills with cultivated fields taking the place of the steep and inaccessible mountains which line the river below. There are two parishes on the shores of Ha! Ha! Bay, St. Alphonse, where the steamer lands, containing a population of about 1700, and S. Alexis three miles below, with a population of about 1400. The inhabitants are almost all Canadian French, and consequently Catholics. There is a large church in each place. Usually, when the steamer reaches Ha! Ha! Bay about half the population

turns out with *caleches* to treat the passengers to a ride to St. Alexis, or over the hills back of St. Alphonse, while here and there an humble descendant of the Algonquins, who knows French but not her mother Indian tongue, offers bead-work or basket work for sale. In the present instance not a solitary *caleche* or a solitary squaw invaded the wharf. Either our early and unannounced arrival (this was the "Saguenay's" first trip, it will be remembered,) or the fact that everybody was preparing to celebrate St. John's Day, deprived us of a sight of the inhabitants. There is a large saw-mill at St. Alexis, but of other manufactures Ha! Ha! Bay can boast of none. The people generally subsist on their own resources. In the early fall large quantities of blueberries and some other fruits, with farm products, are sent to the Quebec market, the annual shipments, perhaps, reaching \$15,000. This blueberries, which grow on the neighboring mountain sides in great profusion, are placed in boxes closely resembling coffins in shape, each box containing a bushel or more. The berries are commonly sold at twenty-five cents a box, and sometimes as low as eight cents a box. There is overland communication with Ha! Ha! Bay, Chicoutimi and the Lake St. John settlements in the winter, a road leading down from Quebec through the Laurentian Mountain to Bay St. Paul, Eboulements and Murray Bay, and thence across the country, but in summer a better and

more rapid means of transit is furnished by the steamers, and the road is then but little used.

THE LUMBERING ON THE SAGUENAY.

Of late years there has been a large increase in the lumbering operation on the Saguenay under the direction of the Messrs. Price, who own or control thousands upon thousands of acres of the Saguenay lands. Hon. David Price, who is generally known as the "King of the Saguenay," reside at Quebec, William Price at Chicoutimi, John Price at Quebec, and other brothers live abroad and manage the European branches of the business. The Price have mills at Ha! Ha! Bay, Chicoutimi, St. John Bay, Tadousac, Rimouski, Little Bergeronne, Escoumins, and at several other points. Little Bergeronne and Escoumins are on the northerly shore of the St. Lawrence, below Tadousac. They also have offices in Quebec and in England. Their business amounts to half a million a year, and last year they loaded thirty-six vessels with lumber for England. This year they will sent out forty ship loads. But for the enterprise of the Messrs. Price the Saguenay would see but little business life.

CHICOUTIMI.

Chicoutimi, or Shekutimish, as the Indians called it, is a place of between 2000 and 3000 inhabitants, at the head of navigation on the

Saguenay. A church was built here by the Jesuit Labrosse as early as 1727, and the Indians were converted to Catholicism in large numbers. The Chicoutimi river, which flows from Lake Kenwan-goni, empties into the Saguenay at this point over a beautiful fall of forty or fifty feet, which is in plain view from the steamer wharf. At the parish church which has taken the place of the ancient edifice, high mass was being said in honor of St. John Day, and in several localities about the village flags were flying in honor of the day. The steamer "Saguenay," too was decorated with the English, American and Dominion flags, the Stars and Stripes being shown to Chicoutimi probably for the first time.

DOWN THE SAGUENAY BY DAYLIGHT.

Our stay at Chicoutimi was limited to an hour by the state of the tide, and at the end of that space, Capt. Lecours turned the steamer's head down the river. The downward trip was pleasanter than that of the evening previous, when we ascended the river in the eyes of a terrific wind. Every inch of the river presents some beautiful scene, but the grandest scenery—Tableau Rocks; Statue Point, Cap Trinity and Point Eternity—was not reached until the early afternoon. Dinner had no attractions compared with the views to be obtained from the steamer's deck, and every eye was strained to catch the first glimpse of those stupendous cliffs, Trinity and Eternity. These

are situated on the southwesterly shore of the river, forty-one miles from its mouth and twenty-five miles below Ha! Ha! Bay. Cape Trinity is the upper point, although some of the maps make the strange mistake of putting it down as the lower one. It is a mountain of solid rock, rising in three successive precipices both upon the river and the island sides, each of the precipices being about five hundred feet high. The topmost pinnacle rises to from 1500 to 1700 feet. Upon two of the acclivities of Trinity are profiles, one of which, on the second acclivity, is very clearly defined. These are better seen on approaching the cape from above than from below. Eternity rears its head to the height of eighteen hundred feet, its sides being partly covered with trees, although on many parts there seems nothing but rocky precipices. It is surprising to see trees growing where there seems scarcely earth enough or even sufficient flat surface to which the roots can cling. Down the sides of Eternity a mountain torrent pours, the white dashing waters having the appearance of perfect stilness in the distance. The recent rains have filled the mountain lakes and streams, and the scores of rivulets and cascades which are seen on the descent of the Saguenay are found to wear their most romantic aspect. The cascade on the side of Eternity is fed by a lake some twenty acres in extent. Between Eternity and Trinity is a broad, deep inlet, called Eternity Bay. It has a depth of hundreds of fathoms a large vessel may approach

within a few feet of the huge rock of Cape Trinity, which on this side rises in a sheer precipice, almost overhanging, fully fifteen hundred feet. The "Saguenay" steamed up alongside the cliff and then it was that its awful majesty was realized. How little did man seem in comparison with these eternal edifices, the handiwork of nature's God. "Praise God, from whom all blessing flow" burst almost spontaneously from the lips of the wonder-stricken throng on the steamer's deck, and that glorious song of homage to the Creator seemed never to have had more significance than in presence of some of his greatest works. As we sailed under the broad shadow of Point Eternity the beautiful hymn "Rock of Ages," was sung with equal emphasis and equal significance. The solemnity of the scene was felt by all, and there was a meaning to the sacred words which touched every heart.

Before leaving the bay the wonderful effect of the echo was tried. The wind was so strong, however, that the best results were not obtained. The discharge of a cannon elicited several loud responses from the opposite crags, and the steamer's whistle was also answered with a whole series of shrieks.

The Tableau is a column of dark-colored rock nine hundred feet high, the front surface of which is six hundred feet high and three hundred feet wide. It is situated eight or ten miles above Cape Trinity, on the same side of the river. Nearer still to the capes is Statue Point, a huge

precipitous cliff, with an inaccessible cavern far up its craggy side, which might serve as a niche for a statue.

Capt. Lecours took the "Saguenay" farther into Eternity Bay than any steamer ever went before, and subsequently to descending the river among the St. Louis Isles, varied his course by going inside both Roy and Barthelmi Island, where the passage seems scarcely wide enough for a vessel to pass, although the depth of water is sufficient to sink Bunker Hill Monument out of sight. Not far below the River Ste. Marguerite, which flows into the Saguenay from the north, a short distance from the St. Louis Isles, the pilot pointed out the rock where the steamer "Magnet" ran ashore in August, 1869, an incident which one of the passengers bore in vivid remembrance, and which was related in the columns of *The Journal* at that time.

TADOUSAC.

The wharf at Tadousac was reached not far from five o'clock, and an hour was afforded for the passengers to visit the old Jesuit church, the hotel and other points of interest. The hotel, which is a famous place of summer ressort, is kept this year by Mr. G. Lulham of Montreal. It is very pleasantly situated on a bluff overlooking a romantic inlet and beach. Now that Lord Dufferin, the Governor General of Canada, has established his summer residence here and built

an expensive habitation, Tadousac will doubtless be more frequented than ever. The steamer line furnishes easy means of communication. Among the private summer residences here are several pretty cottages belonging to Mr. Price, and others owned by Mr. Willis Russell of the St. Louis Hotel, Quebec, Mr. Powell of Philadelphia, and Colonel Rhodes, President of the North Shore Railway. The old church is situated a short distance east of the hotel. It was here the first church in Canada was erected. The ancient edifice was burned, and the present structure, scarcely larger than the original, occupies the same site. The bell is said to be the same which hung above the old church, and two pictures are shown which are said to have been brought from France by the early Jesuits. The present church date back to 1746.

THE RETURN TO QUEBEC.

The return from Tadousac to Quebec was over the same route previously described, and a great part of the passage was accomplished in the night without any incident worthy of special mention. Quebec was reached at an early hour, in ample time for a connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, for which Captain Lecours kindly brought his boat to a landing on the Pointe Levis side instead of at her usual dock on the Quebec side. In closing the account of the Saguenay excursion, the writer cannot but convey the

general expression of the journalistic voyagers in thanking Captain Lecours and Purser St. Onge for their personal kindness and courtesy in adding to the enjoyment of one of the most delightful pleasure trips it is possible to take on the American continent.

RAILWAY

AND

NAVIGATION LINES FROM QUEBEC.

Grand Trunk Railway.—This is the only railway line which connects Quebec with the other cities of Canada and the United States. The terminus is on the south shore of the St. Lawrence; but the ferry boat of the Company plies between the terminus at Lévis and the ticket and freight office of the Company, on the wharves, in front of Champlain Market, Cul de Sac street.

The eastern branch of the Grand Trunk terminates at Rivière du Loup, 120 miles from Quebec, where it connects with the Intercolonial Railway,

which shall extend to Halifax, N. S., but is now opened only as far as Rimouski, 186 miles from Quebec.

To the west the Grand Trunk extends to Sarnia, Province of Ontario, branching at Richmond to Portland, at Sherbrooke, by the Connecticut and Passumpsic Railway to Boston, New York, and all the cities of the Atlantic States; at Montreal to St. John and Rouses-Point and thence, by the Vermont Central and the South Eastern Railway to lake Magog and all the cities of the United States; at Prescott to Ottawa by the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway, and to the States by the railways from Ogdensburg; at Belleville to Ottawa and Pembroke, by the Canada Central; and at Toronto to all the cities in the West and to lake Huron by the Northern Railway.—Mr. Shipman is the ticket agent for the Grand Trunk and several other lines: Office: No. 7, Buade street, near the Post Office.

The Richelieu Company's Line.—

This is the finest line of steamboats on the St. Lawrence, affording daily communication between Montreal and Quebec, by the fine iron steamers *Quebec* and *Montreal*, commanded the first by Capt. Labelle and the second by Capt. Nelson. It is impossible to find more comfort, politeness and kindness than what is met with on board the steamers of the old, wealthy and popular Richelieu line. One of the boats leave Montreal at 7 p. m. and the other Quebec at 4 p. m. every day, except sundays.

Union Navigation Line.—This line is newly opened, in opposition to the Richelieu Company. Their boats are good, but far from those of the Richelieu, as to speed and comfort : the fare is higher.

St. Lawrence & Saguenay Line.
—It connects Quebec with all the ports of the Lower St. Lawrence as far as Rimouski. It is composed of the three fine sea-sounding iron deck steamers *St. Lawrence*, Capt. Lecours, *Saguenay* and *Union*. The comfort enjoyed on board cannot be surpassed, and it is an acknowledged fact that the table on board these steamers is equal to that in the *St. Louis Hotel* and *St. Lawrence Hall*. The steamers of this line always wait the arrival of the Richelieu Company's boats from Montreal and leave at 8 a. m., for the lower ports, generally reaching Rivière du Loup between 4 and 5 p. m., and thence cross over to Tadoussac to ascend the Saguenay during the night and descend it in day time.

The Quebec & Gulf Ports Co's Line—Connects Quebec with the southern ports of the Gulf St. Lawrence and even with St. John N. B. and Halifax N. S.

This Company's boats sail every Tuesday from Quebec, and every alternate Friday from Montreal.

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175 to Father's Point.....	\$ 4.00	\$ 2.00
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543 " Paspébiac.....	13.00.....	5.00
598 " Dalhousie.....	14.00.. ...	5.50
791 " Chatham.....	14.00.....	6.00
796 " New Castle.....	14.00.....	6.00
991 " Shediac.....	15.00.....	7.00
1021 " Pictou.....	15.00.....	7.50

By this line, american tourists can return *via* Portland and Boston, going down the St. Lawrence and enjoying the fine scenery of the Gulf islands, as far as Monkton, and thence by rail to St. John, to reach the steamers plying between this city and Portland or Boston—or as far as Pictou and thence by rail to Halifax to reach the boats plying between that city and the places mentioned above. This is one of the finest and healthiest trips a tourist can make, and a very cheap one too. The comfort on the steamers of this Company is above what can be wished for.

The tickets for all these lines can be procured at the respective offices of the various Companies, and at Messrs Levi and Stevenson, St. Louis street, opposite St. Louis Hotel and Mr Shipman, Buade street, near the Post Office, General ticket agents,

The trade of St. Roch.

To complete all the informations the tourist must have to visit Quebec with pleasure and advantage, we shall say that tourists wanting to buy anything in furs, jewellery or shoes should visit the establishments of St. Roch, where they will buy everything cheaper, especially those of Mr. Laliberté and of M. Gingras for furs, and of Mr. Jacot, Mr. Brunet and Messrs. Duquet & Dallaire for jewellery.

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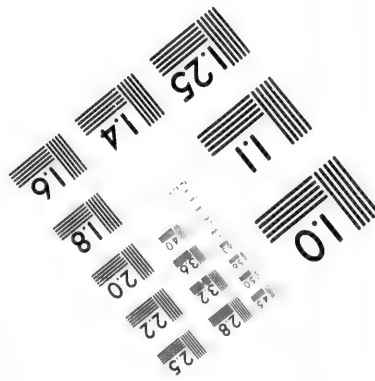
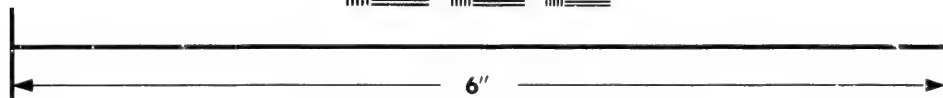
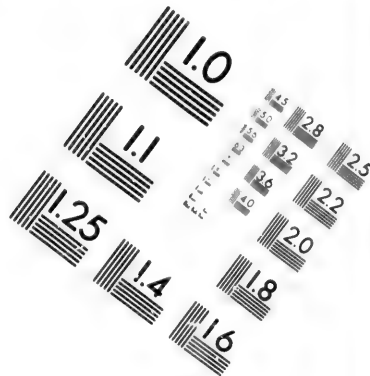
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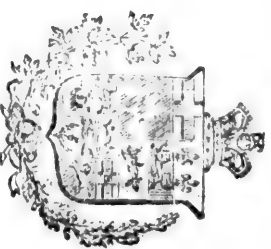
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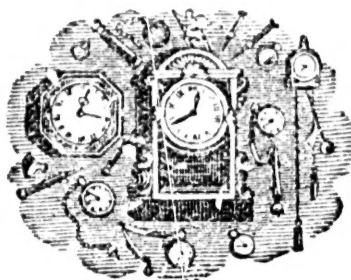
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